

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION
(PCT Rule 61.2)

Date of mailing: 21 February 2002 (21.02.02)	To: Commissioner US Department of Commerce United States Patent and Trademark Office, PCT 2011 South Clark Place Room CP2/5C24 Arlington, VA 22202 ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE in its capacity as elected Office
International application No.: PCT/JP00/05503	Applicant's or agent's file reference:
International filing date: 17 August 2000 (17.08.00)	Priority date:
Applicant: OMURA, Satoshi et al	

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:

in the demand filed with the International preliminary Examining Authority on:
04 September 2000 (04.09.00)

in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:

2. The election was

was not

made before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date or, where Rule 32 applies, within the time limit under Rule 32.2(b).

The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35	Authorized officer: J. Zahra Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38
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PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference	FOR FURTHER ACTION SeeNotificationofTransmittalofInternational Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
International application No. PCT/JP00/05503	International filing date (<i>day/month/year</i>) 17 August 2000 (17.08.00)	Priority date (<i>day/month/year</i>)
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC C07H 17/08 // A61K 31/7048, A61P 11/00, 29/00		
Applicant THE KITASATO INSTITUTE		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.

2. This REPORT consists of a total of 5 sheets, including this cover sheet.

This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e., sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consist of a total of _____ sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I Basis of the report
- II Priority
- III Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV Lack of unity of invention
- V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI Certain documents cited
- VII Certain defects in the international application
- VIII Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 04 September 2000 (04.09.00)	Date of completion of this report 22 May 2001 (22.05.2001)
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/JP	Authorized officer
Facsimile No.	Telephone No.

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP00/05503

I. Basis of the report

1. With regard to the elements of the international application:*



the international application as originally filed



the description:

pages _____

pages _____

pages _____

, filed with the letter of _____



the claims:

pages _____

pages _____

pages _____

, filed with the letter of _____



the drawings:

pages _____

pages _____

pages _____

, filed with the letter of _____



the sequence listing part of the description:

pages _____

pages _____

pages _____

, filed with the letter of _____

2. With regard to the language, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language _____ which is:



the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).



the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).



the language of the translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:



contained in the international application in written form.



filed together with the international application in computer readable form.



furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.



furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.



The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.



The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

the description, pages _____



the claims, Nos. _____



the drawings, sheets/fig _____

5. This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).**

* Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rule 70.16 and 70.17).

** Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.

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V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement**1. Statement**

Novelty (N)	Claims	<u>3, 4, 5-20, 22, 23, 27-34, 36, 40-52</u>	YES
	Claims	<u>1, 2, 21, 24-26, 35, 37-39</u>	NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims		YES
	Claims	<u>1-52</u>	NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	<u>1-52</u>	YES
	Claims		NO

2. Citations and explanations

Document 1: EP, 838469, A (Solvay Pharmaceuticals GmbH), 29 April (29.04.98)

Document 2: EP, 550895, A1 (Kali-Chemie Pharma GmbH), 14 July 1993 (14.07.93)

Document 3: EP, 382472, A2 (Eli Lilly and Co.), 16 August 1990 (16.08.90)

Document 4: EP, 296717, A2 (Eli Lilly and Co.), 28 December 1988 (28.12.88)

Document 5: I. O. Kibwage et al., Identification of novel erythromycin derivatives in mother liquor concentrates of *Streptomyces erythraeus*, J. Antibiot., 1987, Vol. 40, No., pp. 1-6

Document 6: EP, 937734, A1 (Solvay Pharmaceuticals GmbH), 25 August 1999 (25.08.99)

Document 7: WO, 92/18134, A1 (Abbott Laboratories), 29 October 1992 (29.10.92)

Document 8: EP, 349100, A2 (Eli Lilly and Co.), 3 January 1990 (03.01.90)

Documents 1 and 2 disclose pseudoerythromycin derivatives which are inventions set forth in Claims 1, 2, 21 and 24 to 26 in the present application.

(See the compounds given Registry No. 151052-42-5, 151052-43-6 and 151122-18-8 in the CAplus database on STN,

American Chemical Society (ACS), (Columbus, OH), records DN.128:308701 and DN. 119:271625.)

Document 3 discloses pseudoerythromycin derivatives which are inventions set forth in Claims 35 and 37 to 39 in the present application.

(See the compounds given Registry No. 132201-81-1, 121590-61-2 and 132137-36-1 in the CAplus database on STN, American Chemical Society (ACS), (Columbus, OH), record DN.114:102696.)

Document 4 discloses pseudoerythromycin derivatives which are inventions set forth in Claims 1, 24 to 26, 35 and 37 to 39 in the present application.

(See the compounds given Registry No. 105882-69-7, 105882-72-2 and 121590-61-2 in the CAplus database on STN, American Chemical Society (ACS), (Columbus, OH), record DN.111:58271.)

Document 5 discloses pseudoerythromycin derivatives which are inventions set forth in Claims 1, 2 and 24 to 26 in the present application.

(See the compounds given Registry No. 107745-55-1 and 105882-69-7 in the CAplus database on STN, American Chemical Society (ACS), (Columbus, OH), record DN.106:172535.)

Document 6 discloses pseudoerythromycin derivatives which are inventions set forth in Claims 1 and 24 to 26 in the present application.

(See the compounds given Registry No. 236099-91-5 and 151052-42-5 in the CAplus database on STN, American Chemical Society (ACS), (Columbus, OH), record DN. 131:144790.)

Document 7 discloses pseudoerythromycin derivatives which are inventions set forth in Claims 1 and 24 to 26 in the present application.

(See the compounds given Registry No. 105882-69-7, 145692-88-2, 145692-89-3, 145692-94-0, 145692-95-1,

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145692-97-3, 145693-00-1, 145693-01-2, 145693-02-3, 145693-03-4 and 145774-00-1 in the CAplus database on STN, American Chemical Society (ACS), (Columbus, OH), record DN. 118:101716.)

Document 8 discloses pseudoerythromycin derivatives which are inventions set forth in Claims 1 and 24 to 26 in the present application.

(See the compounds given Registry No. 105882-69-7, 127931-39-9 and 127966-89-6 in the CAplus database on STN, American Chemical Society (ACS), (Columbus, OH), record DN. 113:59777.)

Therefore, the inventions set forth in Claims 1, 2, 21, 24 to 26, 35 and 37 to 39 in the present application are not novel.

In addition, alteration of terminal substituent groups expected to have an equivalent effect is such as could be deduced easily by a person skilled in the art from the disclosures in Documents 1 to 8 here. Therefore, the inventions set forth in Claims 1 to 52 in the present application do not involve an inventive step.

The inventions set forth in Claims 1 to 52 in the present application are industrially applicable.

(19) 世界知的所有権機関
国際事務局(43) 国際公開日
2002年2月21日 (21.02.2002)

PCT

(10) 国際公開番号
WO 02/14338 A1(51) 国際特許分類:
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C07H 17/08,

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(25) 国際出願の言語: 日本語

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(84) 指定国(広域): ARIPO 特許 (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), ユーラシア特許 (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), ヨーロッパ特許 (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI 特許 (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

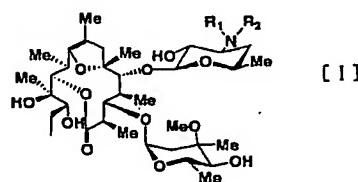
添付公開書類:
— 国際調査報告書

2文字コード及び他の略語については、定期発行される各PCTガゼットの巻頭に掲載されている「コードと略語のガイドノート」を参照。

(54) Title: NOVEL PSEUDOERYTHROMYCIN DERIVATIVES

A1

(54) 発明の名称: 新規シュードエリスロマイシン誘導体

(57) Abstract: Pseudoerythromycin derivatives represented by the general formula [I] and serving as novel anti-inflammatory agents having decreased antibacterial activities and increased anti-inflammatory activities: [I] wherein R₁ and R₂ are each independently H, alkyl, alkynyl, acyl, or sulfonyl, provided these groups may be each substituted; and Me is methyl.

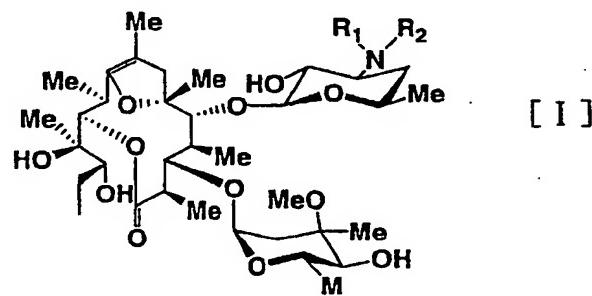
WO 02/14338

[続葉有]



(57) 要約:

本発明は、減少した抗菌活性と、増加した抗炎症作用を有する新たな抗炎症剤を得るものであって、下記一般式 [I]



式中、R₁ 及び R₂ は、同じかまたは異なり、それぞれ H、アルキル、アルキニル、アシル、スルホニルを示し、これらは置換基を有していてもよい、Me はメチルで表されるシュードエリスロマイシン誘導体である。

明細書

新規シュードエリスロマイシン誘導体

発明の属する技術分野

本発明は新規シュードエリスロマイシン誘導体、またはその塩に関する。

従来の技術

エリスロマイシン (Erythromycin; 以下時としてEMと呼称する場合もある) は、14員環マクロライド系抗生物質として、主としてグラム陽性菌による感染症の治療に長年用いられてきた。過去10数年において、エリスロマイシンは細菌感染症に対する治療作用とは別に、びまん性汎細気管支炎や気管支喘息を含む長期慢性炎症性疾患を改善することが知られてきた。(工藤翔二ら、びまん性汎細気管支炎に対するエリスロマイシン少量長期投与の臨床成績に関する研究—四年間の治療成績、日胸疾会誌25:632-642、1987)。

発明が解決しようとする課題

エリスロマイシンは、抗生物質であるので、炎症性疾患を治療するのに必ずしも必要とされない作用である抗菌作用を有している。そのため、投与された患者に、耐性菌が生じたり、それに伴って、別の機会に感染症をおこした際に、治療の障害となったりする問題が生じていた。

課題を解決するための手段

上記したように、びまん性汎細気管支炎がエリスロマイシンの少量長期投与によって改善されることが、工藤翔二ら(びまん性汎細気管支炎に対するエリスロマイシン少量長期投与の臨床成績に関する研究—四年間の治療成績、日胸疾会誌25:632-642、1987)により明らかにされている。

近年、こうしたエリスロマイシンの抗生物質以外の作用が注目を集め、びまん性汎細気管支炎に限らず慢性副鼻腔炎やクローン病など、呼吸器科領域を越え

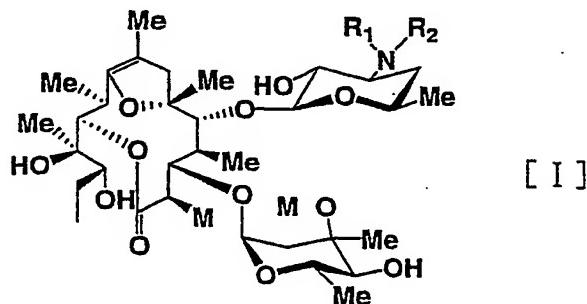
た分野での有用性が報告されはじめている。エリスロマイシンによるびまん性汎細気管支炎のような慢性疾患に対する作用機序は、本来の抗菌作用によるものでないと考えられている。目下、研究が進行中であるが、慢性気道炎症の場をとりまく免疫炎症細胞を介する抗炎症作用であることが示唆されている。

例えば、好中球に直接作用して感染部位への遊走を制御したり、またメディエイターやサイトカインなどを介して間接的に作用し、好中球遊走を制御したり、好中球からの活性酸素の放出を制御するとも言われている。更に、リンパ球、マクロファージ、肥満細胞にも作用し、その増殖やサイトカイン産生を制御したり、また分化を誘導する作用が報告されている。（炎症・免疫とマクロライド U P T O D A T E、清水喜八郎、大村智監修、工藤翔二編、医薬ジャーナル社、大阪、1996）。

以上のように、14員環マクロライドは免疫制御および抗炎症作用を示す結果、慢性呼吸器疾患を治癒するものと考えられている。

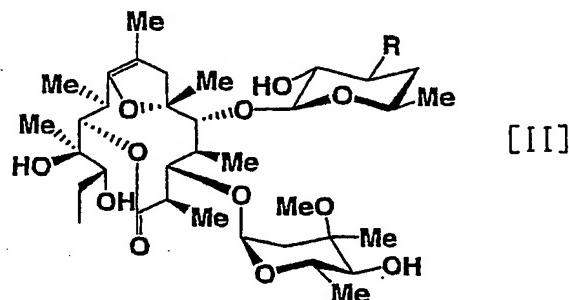
そこで、本発明者らは、エリスロマイシンの単球からマクロファージへの分化誘導促進作用（N. Keicho, S. Kudoh, H. Yotsumoto, K. Akagawa, Erythromycin promotes monocyte to macrophage differentiation, J. Antibiotics, 47, 80-89, 1994）に着目して、抗菌活性が消失し、しかも分化誘導促進作用の増強した誘導体の創製を目的にエリスロマイシン誘導体を合成することとした。

即ち、本発明は、下記一般式 [I]



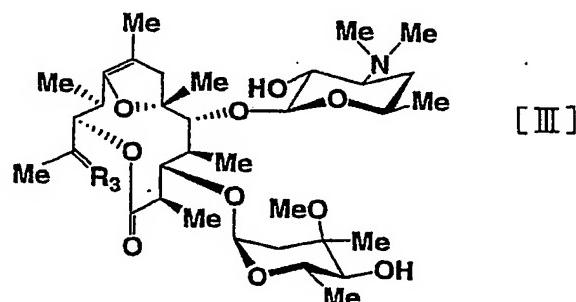
式中、R₁ および R₂ は、同じかまたは異なり、それぞれ H、アルキル、アルキニル、アシル、スルホニルを示し、これらは置換基を有していてもよい、Me はメチルで表される新規シュードエリスロマイシン誘導体に関する。

更に本発明は、下記一般式 [II]



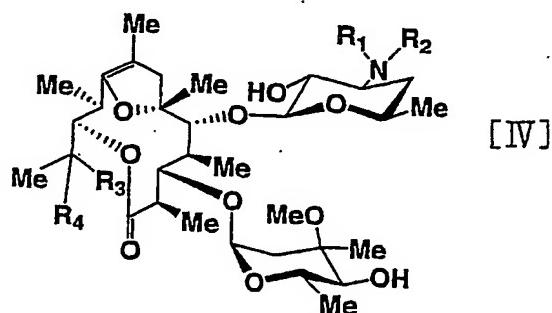
式中、R は、N を含むヘテロ環を示し、これらは置換基を有していてもよい、Me はメチル、で表される新規シュードエリスロマイシン誘導体に関する。

更に本発明は、下記一般式 [III]



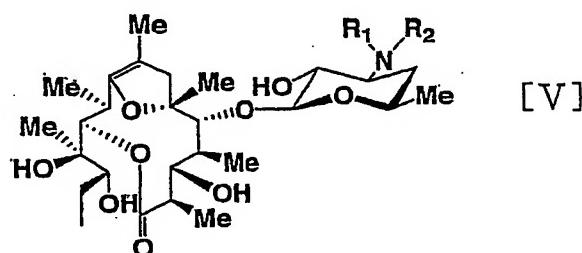
式中、R₃ は O または NOH、Me はメチルを示す、で表される新規シュードエリスロマイシン誘導体に関する。

更に本発明は、下記一般式 [IV]



式中、R₁ および R₂ は、同じかまたは異なり、それぞれ H、メチルを示し、R₃ および R₄ は、それぞれ H、水酸基、アミノ基、Me はメチルを示す、で表される新規ショードエリスロマイシン誘導体に関する。

更に本発明は、下記一般式 [V]



式中、R₁ および R₂ は、同じかまたは異なり、それぞれ H、メチル、Me はメチルを示す、で表される新規ショードエリスロマイシン誘導体に関する。

各種エリスロマイシン誘導体の合成法としては、例えば、第1図の合成スキームに示すようにして合成した。即ち、エリスロマイシンAを文献(a) I. O. Kibwage, R. Busson, G. Janssen, J. Hoogmartens, H. Vanderhaeghe, Translactonization of Erythromycins, J. Org. Chem., 52, 990-996, 1987、(b) H. A. Kirst, J. A. Wind, J. W. Paschal, Synthesis of Ring-Constrained Derivatives of Erythromycin, J. Org. Chem., 52, 4359-4362, 1987に従い、まず冰酢酸で処理して、エリスロマイシンA エノール エーテル(EM201)に導き、続いて炭酸カリウム存在下メタノール中加熱還流することにより、ショードエリスロマイシンA エノール エーテル(EM701)(公知化合物)に導いた。

続いて文献(L. A. Friberg, 米国特許第3, 725, 385号明細書)に従い、ヨウ素と酢酸ナトリウムで処理してデ-N-メチルショードエリスロマイシンA エノール エーテル(EM703)(新規化合物)を得た。

更に、ヨウ素とナトリウムメトキシドで処理してビス(デ-N-メチル)-シュードエリスロマイシンA エノール エーテル(EM721) (新規化合物)を得た。EM703およびEM721を用いて、種々アルキル化、アシリ化、スルホニル化をしてビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3'-N-エチル-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール(EM722)から誘導体を合成した。

本発明化合物の合成スキームの一例は第1図に示す。即ち、エリスロマイシンA(EMA)→エリスロマイシンA エノール エーテル(EM201)→シュードエリスロマイシンA エノール エーテル(EM701)→デ-N-メチル-シュードエリスロマイシンA エノール エーテル(EM703)→ビス(デ-N-メチル)-シュードエリスロマイシンA エノール エーテル(EM721)の処理工程により得られる。

実施例に示す本発明化合物について分化誘導増強効果を確認するため、ヒト単球からマクロファージへの分化誘導増強作用を測定した。方法は以下の通りにして行った。

THP-1細胞培養液を遠心して集め、培地(RPMI 1640)で 2×10^5 cells/mlの濃度に調整して、48穴プレートの各wellに500 μlづつ分注する。各wellにPMA溶液10 μlとサンプル溶液5 μlを添加し、軽くゆすって攪拌後、37°C、CO₂ 5%条件下で72-96時間インキュベートする。更にMTT 0.5 mg/ml溶液を300 μl/well添加し、37°C、CO₂ 5%条件下で3時間インキュベートする。注射筒を用いて上清のみを吸い上げ、連続分注機でDMSO 500 μlを添加し、フォルマザンを完全に溶解させ、100 μlづつ96穴プレートに移す。これをプレートリーダーを用いて、吸光度測定する。

以上の測定方法に従って測定したヒト単球からマクロファージへの分化誘導増強作用の結果は第1表に示す。

第1表

EM 703類似誘導体の構造とTHP-1/Mφ系における活性結果

EM	R ₁	R ₂	その他 处理濃度 (μM)					ED ₅₀ (μM)*
			0.3	1	3	10	30	
703	Me	H	+	+	+	+	/	0.3
721	H	H	NT	NT	-	+	/	10
722	Et	H	-	+	+	++	/	1
723	Et	Et	-	+	+		/	1
724	アリル	H	-	+	+	++	/	1
725	アリル	アリル	NT	-	±	+	/	3
726	Ac	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
727	Ms	Me	-	+	+	+	/	1
728	CH ₂ C≡CH	H	-	+	+	+	+	1
729	CH ₂ C≡CH	CH ₂ C≡CH	-	±	±	±	/	1
730	Pr	H	+	+	+	/	/	0.3
731	Pr	Pr	-	-	+	/	/	3
732	Bn	H	+	+	+	+	/	0.3
733	Bn	Bn	-	±	±	/	/	1
734			-	±	+	+	/	1
735			-	±	+	++	/	1
736	i-Pr	H	-	±	+	++	/	1
737	Me	Me	decladinose	NT	-	+	/	10
738	C ₆ H ₁₃	H	-	±	+	/	/	1

739	C ₆ H ₁₃	C ₆ H ₁₃	-	±	+	+	/	1
740	C ₂ H ₄ F	Me	±	±	+	+	+	0.3
742	CH ₂ CN	Me	-	-	-	+	+	10
743	Me	Me	C12oxime	NT	-	±	-	/ -
744	C ₃ H ₆ OH	Me		NT	-	-	-	/ -
745	C ₂ H ₄ OAc	Me		-	-	++	++	3
746	Me	Me	C12MeCHOH	-	±	+	+	+
747			NT	NT	-	±	++	10
748			-	±	++	++	/	1
749	(CH ₂) ₁₀ Br	(CH ₂) ₁₀ Br	NT	±	+	+	/ 不溶	1
750	Me	Me	C12MeCHNH ₂	NT	-	-	±	/ 10
751	H	Me	C12MeCHOH	±	±	+	/	0.3
754	Me	H	decladinose	NT	-	-	NT	+
EM	Me	H		NT	-	±	+	30
CAM	Me	H		NT	NT	-	+	10
EM oxime								
	Me	Me	C9oxime	NT	-	±	±	3

第1表中、Me:メチル、Pr:プロピル、Et:エチル、Ac:アセチル、およびMs:メタンスルホニルをそれぞれ表す。*ED₅₀:THPがMφに50%分化誘導するのに必要な薬剤濃度(μM)を示すものである。

第1表中の活性表示は、EM 100 μMの分化誘導増強活性との比較で表したものであり、++:100%以上増強、+:50-100%増強、±:25-50%増強、-:活性なし、／:細胞毒性を発現、NT:not tested又は評価中をそれぞれ意味する。

第1表に示す如く、ED₅₀値(μM) (THP-1からMφへ50%分化誘導するために必要な最小薬剤濃度)の数値が小さい程、化合物の分化誘導作用が強いことから、本発明の化合物はTHP-1からMφへの分化誘導増強作用を有することが判った。

次に、本発明の化合物EM703について、ブレオマイシン [Bleomycin (以下時として、BLMという)] の肺腺維症の抑制効果を調べた。

ICRマウス7週令を用いて、5%アラビアゴムに懸濁したサンプル50mg/kg/dayを経口で17日間(day-3～day13)投与し、day0にブレオマイシン100mg/kgを尾静脈より投与する。そして、day28に麻酔下にと殺し、サンプル非投与マウスと肺の纖維化の程度を比較した。抑制効果は第2表に示す。

参考文献：

Azuma A., Furuta T., Enomoto T., Hashimoto Y., Uematsu K., Nukariya N., Murata A., Kudoh S., Preventive effect of erythromycin on experimental bleomycin-induced acute lung injury in rats Thorax 53, 186-189, 1998

第2表

[投与スケジュール]

BLM100 mg/kg



Day -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	28
EM703 50 mg/kg/day	↓ と殺

結果：組織中ハイドロキシプロリン濃度

群別		測定値 ($\mu\text{mol}/1$)	重量換算値 ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{g}$)
Cont		440	4.0
BLM	1	785	7.1
BLM	2	733	6.4
EM703	1	552	5.0
EM703	2	489	4.6
EM703	3	591	5.4
BLM+EM703	1	583	5.2
BLM+EM703	2	495	4.5
BLM+EM703	3	437	4.4
BLM+EM703	4	314	2.9
BLM+EM703	5		

群別：

Cont (対照) 群 (n = 1)

BLM (プレオマイシン) 群 (n = 2)

EM (エリスロマイシン) 群 (n = 4)

BLM (プレオナイシン) + EM (エリスロマイシン) 703群 (n = 5)

以上の通り、ハイドロキシプロリンは、肺纖維化の指標で、高い数字が纖維化が高いことを示している。BLM投与群における肺傷害のハイドロキシプロリン濃度は BLM+EM703投与群において減少していた。

次に、化合物EM703について、インフルエンザウイルス感染による肺炎の抑制効果を調べた。

サンプルを1%DMSOを含む生理食塩水で溶解し、マウスインフルエンザ肺炎モデルに対し、感染1～6日目までヒトの経口少量長期療法に相当する量（

0.3 mg、0.03 mg/mice) を1日1回腹腔内投与して、溶媒のみを投与した対象群を比較した。

参考文献：

Sato K., Suga M., Akaike T. et al : Therapeutic effect of erythromycin on influenza virus-induced lung injury in mice. Am. J. Respir Crit Care Med. 157, 853-859, 1998.

結果は、第2図および第3図に示した。この系では、マウスは肺炎を起こし、感染後20日ごろに殆どが死亡した。それに対して、第2図に示すように、EM703を0.3 mg/mice投与することにより、肺炎が治癒され、40%のマウスが生存していた。また、第3図に示すように、薬剤未処理(対照)のものは、肺炎によりマウスの体重は著しく減少するが、EM703投与により10日目より体重増加を示した。このことから、肺炎の抑制効果が起り、肺炎が治癒されたことを示す。

以上の通り、本発明化合物は、インフルエンザウイルス感染による肺炎の抑制効果を示す。

図面の簡単な説明

第1図は本発明化合物の合成スキームの一例を示したものである。

第2図は本発明の化合物について、インフルエンザウイルス感染による感染後日数と生存率との関係を示した肺炎の抑制効果のグラフである。

第3図は本発明の化合物について、プレオマイシンの肺纖維症の抑制効果のグラフである。

実施例

次に参考例および実施例を挙げて、本発明を説明するが、本発明はこれら実施例のみに限定されるものではない。

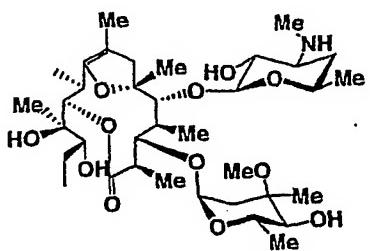
参考例 1

EM701 の合成

エリスロマイシン (12.4 g, 16.9 mmol) の氷酢酸溶液を室温で2時間攪拌した後、炭酸水素ナトリウム水溶液をゆっくり加え、中和した。反応液は、クロロホルムで抽出し、有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルクロマトグラフィーで精製（クロロホルム：メタノール：アンモニア水溶液 = 10 : 0.5 : 0.01 → 10 : 1 : 0.05）して、EM201 (7.7 g, 63%)を得た。続いてEM201 (7.6 g, 10.6 mmol) のメタノール溶液に炭酸カリウム (1.4 g, 10.6 mmol) を加え、2時間還流した。溶媒を留去後、残渣を炭酸水素ナトリウム水溶液に溶解し、クロロホルムで抽出した。芒硝で脱水し、ろ過・留去後、得られる粗物質を、シリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製（クロロホルム：メタノール：アンモニア水溶液 = 10 : 0.5 : 0.01 → 10 : 1 : 0.05）して、標記の化合物EM701 (5.9 g, 78%、白色粉末)を得た。

実施例 1

デ(3'-N-メチル)-8,9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA-6,9-ヘミケタール(EM703)の合成



EM703

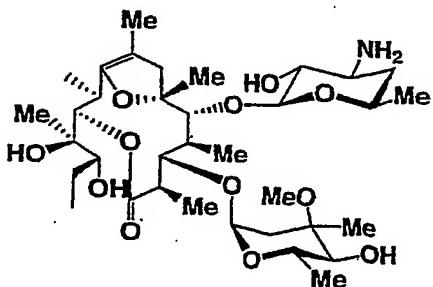
EM701 (6.9 g, 9.7 mmol) のメタノール (52.0 mL) - 水 (13.0 mL) 溶液に、室温下、酢酸ナトリウム (3.9 g, 48.5 mm

o 1) とヨウ素 (2. 5 g, 9. 7 mmol) を順に少量ずつ加えた後、50°C に昇温して3時間攪拌した。その攪拌の間、1N水酸化ナトリウム水溶液を加え、pHが常に8-9になるように調節した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、反応液はアンモニア水 (7. 5 mL) - 水 (200 mL) で希釀し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム：メタノール：アンモニア水溶液 = 10 : 0. 5 : 0. 01 → 10 : 1 : 0. 05] して、標記化合物EM703 (4. 8 g、收率70%、白色粉末)を得た。

EM703: m. p. : 177-180°C

実施例2

ビス-(3'-N-メチル)-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA
6, 9-ヘミケタール (EM721) の合成



EM721

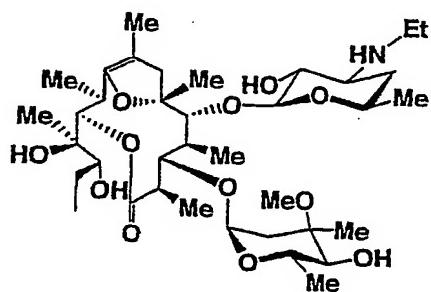
ナトリウム (4. 5 g, 1. 67 mmol) をメタノール (15 mL) に加え、ナトリウムメトキシドのメタノール溶液を調製した後、EM703 (195. 4 mg, 0. 279 mmol) とヨウ素 (353. 6 mg, 1. 393 mmol) を0°C下順次加え、3時間攪拌した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、チオ硫酸ナトリウム (0. 8 g)、アンモニウム水溶液 (0. 5 mL)、そして水 (80 mL) を加え、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロ

マトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム：メタノール：アンモニア水溶液 = 10 : 0.5 : 0.01 → 10 : 1 : 0.05] して、標記化合物 EM721 (166.3 mg、収率 87%、白色粉末) を得た。

EM721 : m.p. : 134 - 136°C; IR (KBr) ν : 3467, 4, 2973, 7, 2935, 1, 2879, 2, 1700, 9, 1637, 3, 1457, 9, 1380, 8, 1265, 1, 1166, 7, 1126, 2, 1079, 9, 1037, 5, 1016.3 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値 C₃₅H₆₁NO₁₂Na [M+Na]⁺ 710.4091, 実測値 710.4060

実施例 3

ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3'-N-エチル-8,9-無水-ショードエリスロマイシンA 6,9-ヘミケタール (EM722) の合成



EM722

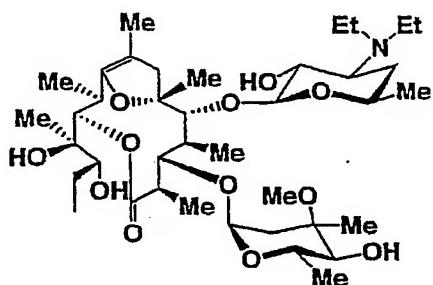
EM721 (21.0 mg, 0.0305 mmol) のジメチルホルムアミド (1.0 mL) 溶液に N,N-ジイソプロピルエチルアミン (26.6 μL, 0.153 mmol) とヨウ化エチル (12.2 μL, 0.153 mmol) を加え、室温で 4 時間攪拌した。TLC で反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム：メタノール：アンモニア水溶液 = 10 : 0.5 : 0.01 → 10 : 1 : 0.05] して、標記化合物 EM722 (7.0 mg、収率 3

2%、白色粉末)を得た。

EM722 : m. p. : 124 - 126°C; IR (KBr) ν : 3471, 6, 2933, 2, 1704, 8, 1457, 9, 1378, 9, 1263, 1, 1166, 7, 1128, 2, 1074, 2, 1037, 5, 1018, 2 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値 C₃₇H₆₅NO₁₂Na [M+Na]⁺ 738, 4404, 実測値 738, 4393

実施例 4

ビス-デ(3' -N-メチル)-3', 3' -N, N-ジエチル-8, 9-無水
-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール (EM723) の合成



EM723

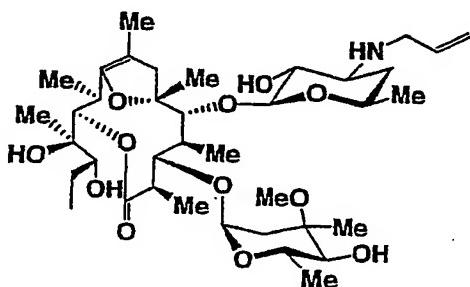
EM721 (21.0 mg, 0.0305 mmol) のジメチルホルムアミド (1.0 mL) 溶液に N, N-ジイソプロピルエチルアミン (26.6 μL, 0.153 mmol) とヨウ化エチル (12.2 μL, 0.153 mmol) を加え、室温で 4 時間攪拌した。TLC で反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム : メタノール : アンモニア水溶液 = 10 : 0.5 : 0.01 → 10 : 1 : 0.05] して、標記化合物 EM723 (10.3 mg、収率 45%、白色粉末)を得た。

EM723 : m. p. : 165 - 168°C; IR (KBr) ν : 3473, 7, 2935, 1, 1699, 0, 1382, 7, 1317, 1, 1267, 0

, 1166.7, 1126.2, 1108.9, 1078.0, 1016.3 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値 C₃₉H₆₅NO₁₂Na [M+Na]⁺ 766.4717, 実測値 766.4710

実施例 5

ビス-デ（3' -N-メチル）-3' -N-アリル-8, 9-無水-ショードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール（EM724）の合成



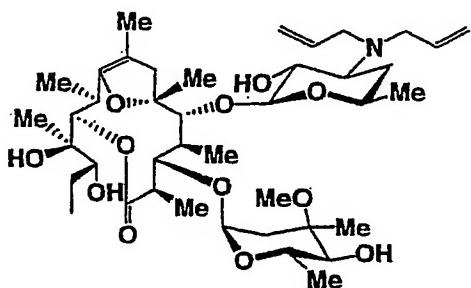
EM724

EM721 (117.8 mg, 0.171 mmol) と N, N-ジイソプロピルエチルアミン (298.6 μL, 1.714 mmol) を加えたジクロロメタン (5.7 mL) 溶液に、0°C下、臭化アリル (148.3 μL, 1.714 mmol) を加え、室温に昇温後、2時間攪拌した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釀し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム：メタノール：アンモニア水溶液 = 10 : 0.5 : 0.01 → 10 : 1 : 0.05] して、標記化合物 EM724 (21.9 mg、収率 30%、白色粉末)を得た。

EM724 : m. p. : 106 – 109°C; IR (KBr) ν : 3448.8, 2971.8, 2933.2, 1718.3, 1637.3, 1380.8, 1265.1, 1166.7, 1126.2, 1078.0, 1037.5, 1016.3 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値 C₃₈H₆₅NO₁₂Na [M+Na]⁺ 750.4404, 実測値 750.4420

実施例 6

ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3',3'-N,N-ジアリル-8,9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6,9-ヘミケタール(EM725)の合成



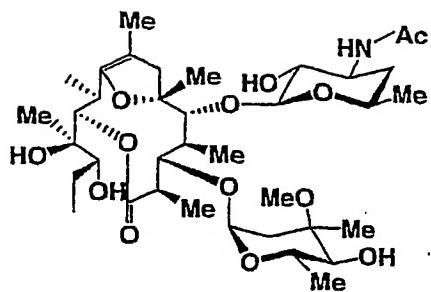
EM725

EM721(117.8 mg, 0.171 mmol)とN,N-ジイソプロピルエチルアミン(298.6 μL, 1.714 mmol)を加えたジクロロメタン(5.7 mL)溶液に、0°C下、臭化アリル(148.3 μL, 1.714 mmol)を加え、室温に昇温後、2時間攪拌した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製[クロロホルム:メタノール:アンモニア水溶液 = 10:0.5:0.01 → 10:1:0.05]して、標記化合物EM725(64.3 mg、収率59%、白色粉末)を得た。

EM725: m.p.: 140–142°C; IR(KBr) ν: 3471, 2971, 2927, 1700, 1637, 1380, 1317, 1265, 1166, 1124, 1114, 1049, 1016 cm⁻¹; HRMS(FAB) m/z: 計算値C₄₁H₆₉NO₁₂Na [M+Na]⁺ 790.4717, 実測値790.4716

実施例 7

ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3'-N-アセチル-8,9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6,9-ヘミケタール(EM726)の合成



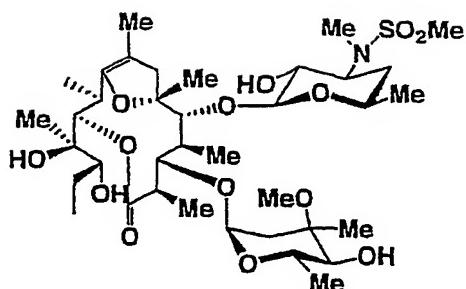
EM726

EM721 (34.8 mg, 0.0506 mmol) のジクロロメタン (1.6 mL) 溶液に、0°C 下、無水酢酸 (8.4 μL, 0.0759 mmol) を加え、10 分間攪拌した後室温へ昇温して、更に 30 分間攪拌した。TLC で反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム : メタノール = 1.00 : 1 → 2.0 : 1] して、標記化合物 EM726 (33.4 mg、収率 91%、白色粉末)を得た。

EM726 : m.p. : 137–139°C; IR (KBr) ν : 3417, 2, 2973, 7, 2935, 1, 1699, 0, 1454, 1, 1376, 9, 1317, 1, 1268, 9, 1166, 7, 1124, 3, 1076, 1, 1033, 7, 1018, 2, 1000, 9 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値 C₃₇H₆₃NO₁₃Na [M+Na]⁺ 752.4197, 実測値 752.4202

実施例 8

デ(3' -N-メチル) - 3' -N-スルフォニル - 8, 9 - 無水 - シュードエリスロマイシン A 6, 9 - ヘミケタール (EM727) の合成



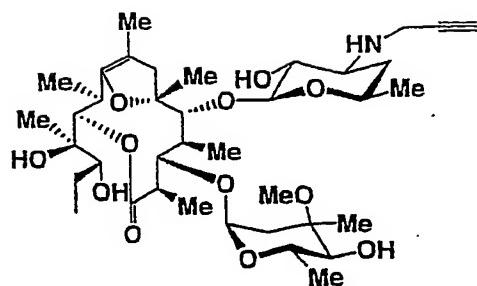
EM727

EM703 (87.6 mg, 0.125 mmol) のジクロロメタン (4.2 mL) 溶液に、0°C下、塩化メタンスルフォニル (9.3 μL, 0.249 mol) を加え、3時間攪拌した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム：メタノール = 100 : 1 → 20 : 1] して、標記化合物EM727 (37.2 mg、収率91%、白色粉末)を得た。

EM727 : m. p. : 225–228°C; IR (KBr) ν : 3497, 2973, 2935, 1704, 1463, 1380, 1326, 1319, 1265, 1166, 1141, 1074, 1041, 1016 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値 C₃₇H₆₅NO₁₄Na [M+Na]⁺ 802.4023, 実測値 802.3995

実施例 9

ビスード（3'-N-メチル）-3'-N-プロパルギル-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール (EM728) の合成



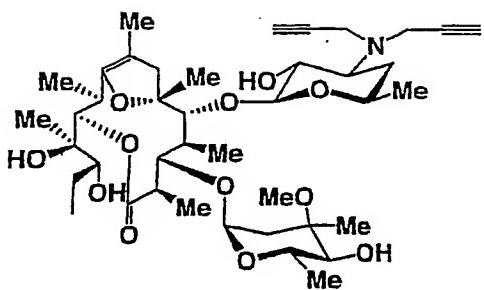
EM728

EM721 (106. 3 mg, 0. 155 mmol) と N, N-ジイソプロピルエチルアミン (269. 3 μL, 1. 546 mmol) のジクロロメタン (5. 2 mL) 溶液に 3-ブロモプロピン (137. 8 μL, 1. 546 mmol) を加え、室温で 24 時間攪拌した。TLC で反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム : メタノール : アンモニア水溶液 = 10 : 0. 5 : 0. 01 → 10 : 1 : 0. 05] して、標記化合物 EM728 (41. 3 mg、収率 37%、白色粉末) を得た。

EM728 : m. p. : 113 - 115°C; IR (KBr) ν : 3413, 0, 2973, 7, 2935, 1, 1706, 8, 1457, 9, 1382, 7, 1263, 1, 1166, 7, 1126, 2, 1078, 0, 1039, 4, 1016. 5 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値 C₃₈H₆₃NO₁₂Na [M+Na]⁺ 748. 4248, 実測値 748. 4260

実施例 10

ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3', 3'-N, N-ジプロパルギル-8, 9-無水ーシュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール (EM729) の合成



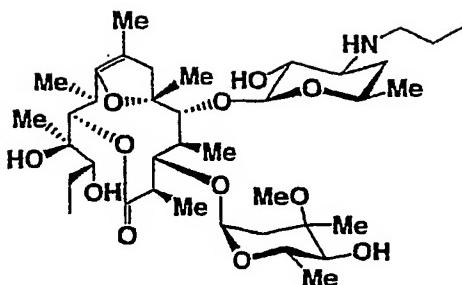
EM729

EM721 (106. 3 mg, 0. 155 mmol) と N, N-ジイソプロピルエチルアミン (269. 3 μL, 1. 546 mmol) のジクロロメタン (5. 2 mL) 溶液に 3-ブロモプロピン (137. 8 μL, 1. 546 mmol) を加え、室温で 24 時間攪拌した。TLC で反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム : メタノール : アンモニア水溶液 = 10 : 0. 5 : 0. 01 → 10 : 1 : 0. 05] して、標記化合物 EM729 (27. 9 mg、収率 24%、白色粉末)を得た。

EM729 : m. p. : 123 – 125°C; IR (KBr) ν : 3415, 0, 3309, 2, 2971, 8, 2933, 2, 2877, 3, 1706, 7, 1457, 9, 1375, 0, 1263, 1, 1166, 7, 1116, 6, 1072, 2, 1049, 1, 1035, 6, 1016. 3 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値 C₄₁H₆₅NO₁₂Na [M+Na]⁺ 786. 4404, 実測値 786. 4404

実施例 11

ビス-デ(3' -N-メチル) - 3' -N-プロピル-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール (EM730) の合成



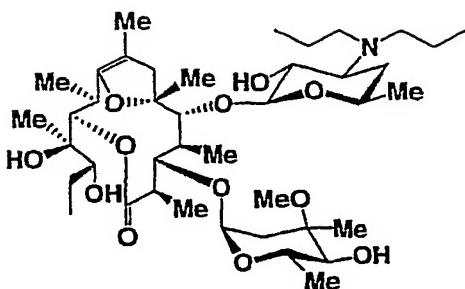
EM730

EM721 (23.5 mg, 0.0342 mmol) とアセトニトリル (2.3 mL) 溶液に、N,N-ジイソプロピルエチルアミン (59.6 μL, 0.342 mmol) と 1-ヨードプロパン (33.3 μL, 0.342 mmol) を順次加え、80°Cで20時間還流した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム : メタノール : アンモニア水溶液 = 15 : 1 : 0.1] して、標記の化合物EM730 (5.7 mg、収率23%、白色粉末)を得た。

EM730 : m.p. : 109 - 111°C; IR (KBr) ν : 3435.0, 2971.8, 2935.1, 2879.2, 1706.7, 1459.8, 1380.8, 1263.1, 1166.7, 1126.2, 1078.0, 1035.6, 1016.3 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値 C₃₈H₆₇NO₁₂Na [M+Na]⁺ 752.4560, 実測値 752.4564

実施例 12

ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3',3'-N,N-ジプロピル-8,9-無水-ショウドエリスロマイシンA 6,9-ヘミケタール (EM731) の合成



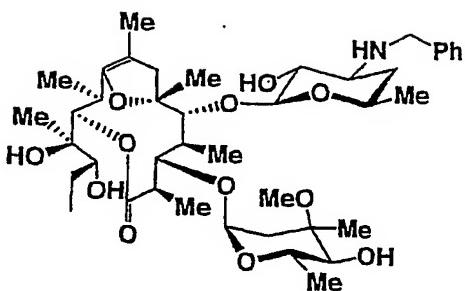
EM731

EM721 (23.5 mg, 0.0342 mmol) とアセトニトリル (2.3 mL) 溶液に、N,N-ジイソプロピルエチルアミン (59.6 μL, 0.342 mmol) と1-ヨードプロパン (33.3 μL, 0.342 mmol) を順次加え、80°Cで20時間還流した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム:メタノール:アンモニア水溶液 = 15:1:0.1] して、標記化合物EM731 (12.0 mg、収率40%、白色粉末)を得た。

EM731 : m.p. : 148-151°C; IR (KBr) ν : 3435, 2964, 2933, 2873, 1706, 1457, 1376, 1319, 1263, 1166, 1110, 1081, 1049, 1035, 1016 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値 C₄₁H₇₃NO₁₂Na [M+Na]⁺ 794.5030, 実測値 794.5005

実施例 13

ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3'-N-ベンジル-8,9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA-6,9-ヘミケタール(EM732)の合成



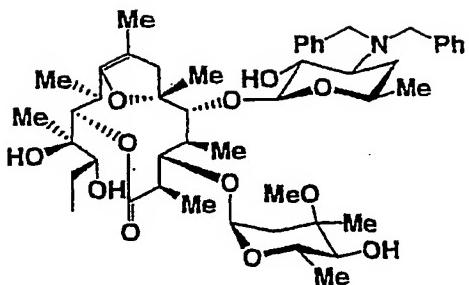
EM732

EM721 (88.8 mg, 0.129 mmol) と N,N-ジイソロピルエチルアミン (450.1 μL, 2.584 mmol) のジクロロメタン (4.3 mL) 溶液にベンジルクロライド (297.3 μL, 2.584 mmol) を室温で加え、96時間攪拌した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム : メタノール : アンモニア水溶液 = 15 : 1 : 0.1] して、標記化合物EM732 (49.9 mg、収率50%、白色粉末)を得た。

EM732 : m.p. : 126 – 128°C; IR (KBr) ν : 3410.0, 2971.8, 2935.1, 1706.7, 1456.0, 1378.9, 1268.1, 1166.7, 1124.3, 1078.0, 1049.1, 1039.4, 1016.3, 983.5, 937.2, 808.0, 752.1 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値C₄₂H₆₇NO₁₂Na [M+Na]⁺ 800.4560, 実測値 800.4565

実施例14

ビス-(3'-N-メチル)-3',3'-N,N-ジベンジル-8,9-無水-ショードエリスロマイシンA 6,9-ヘミケタール (EM733) の合成



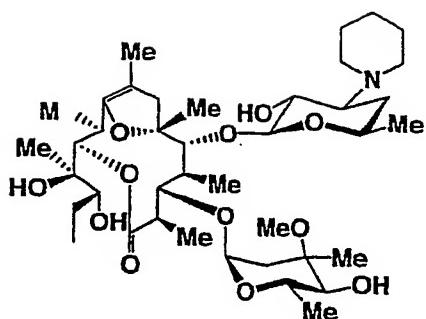
EM733

EM721 (26.8 mg, 0.0390 mmol) とアセトニトリル (1.3 mL) 溶液に、N,N-ジイソプロピルエチルアミン (135.9 μL, 0.780 mmol) とベンジルクロライド (89.7 μL, 0.780 mmol) を順次加え、80°Cで60時間還流した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム：メタノール：アンモニア水溶液 = 20 : 1 : 0.1] して、標記化合物EM733 (19.6 mg、収率58%、白色粉末)を得た。

EM733 : m.p. : 149 - 152°C; IR (KBr) ν : 3420, 6, 2969, 8, 2935, 1, 1700, 9, 1454, 1, 1375, 0, 1324, 9, 1263, 1, 1166, 7, 1116, 6, 1076, 1, 1049, 1, 1016, 3, 752, 1, 700.0 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値 C₄₉H₇₃NO₁₂Na [M+Na]⁺ 890.5030, 実測値 890.5032

実施例15

テ(3'-ジメチルアミノ)-3'-ピペリジノ-8, 9-無水-ショードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール (EM734) の合成



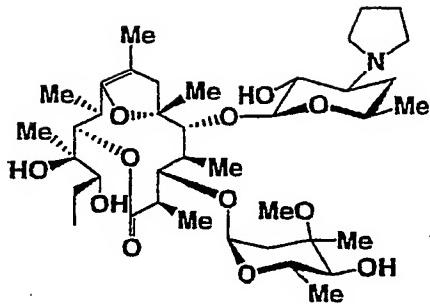
EM734

EM721 (16.8 mg, 0.0244 mmol) のアセトニトリル (4.9 mL) 溶液に、N, N-ジイソプロピルエチルアミン (42.5 μL, 0.244 mmol) と 1, 5-ジブロモペンタン (33.2 μL, 0.244 mmol) を順次加え、80°Cで24時間還流した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム：メタノール：アンモニア水溶液 = 15 : 1 : 0.1] して、標記化合物 EM734 (13.3 mg、収率 72%、白色粉末)を得た。

EM734 : m. p. : 128–130°C; IR (KBr) ν : 3420.0, 2971.8, 2935.1, 2858.0, 1710.6, 1454.1, 1380.8, 1319.1, 1263.1, 1164.8, 1110.8, 1074.2, 1047.2, 1016.3 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値 C₄₀H₇₀NO₁₂ [M+Na]⁺ 756.4897, 実測値 756.4901

実施例 16

テ(3'-ジメチルアミノ)-3'-ピロリジノ-8, 9-無水ーシュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール (EM735) の合成



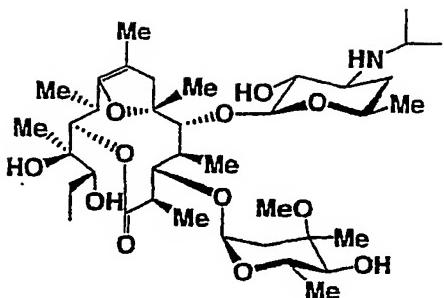
EM735

EM721 (15.9 mg, 0.0231 mmol) のアセトニトリル (4.6 mL) 溶液に、N,N-ジイソプロピルエチルアミン (40.2 μL, 0.231 mmol) と 1,4-ジブロモブタン (27.6 μL, 0.231 mmol) を順次加え、80°Cで24時間還流した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム：メタノール：アンモニア水溶液 = 10 : 1 : 0.1] して、標記化合物 EM735 (11.9 mg、収率 70%、白色粉末)を得た。

EM735 : m.p. : 127–129°C; IR (KBr) ν : 3420, 2971, 2937, 1702, 1457, 1382, 7, 1265, 1, 1166, 7, 1124, 3, 1076, 1, 1049, 1, 1016, 3 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値 C₃₉H₆₈NO₁₂ [M+Na]⁺ 742.4741, 実測値 742.4743

実施例 17

ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3'-N-(2-プロピル)-8,9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6,9-ヘミケタール (EM736) の合成



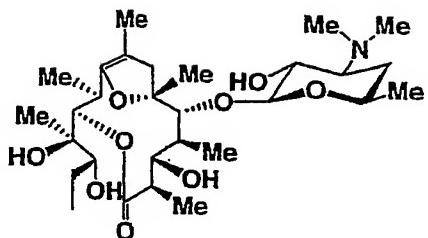
EM736

EM721 (90.6 mg, 0.132 mmol) のアセトニトリル (4.4 mL) 溶液に、N, N-ジイソプロピルエチルアミン (459.2 μL, 2.636 mmol) と 2-ブロモプロパン (247.5 μL, 2.636 mmol) を順次加え、60°Cで72時間攪拌した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム：メタノール：アンモニア水溶液 = 10 : 1 : 0.1] して、標記化合物 EM736 (25.3 mg、収率 26%、白色粉末)を得た。そして原料の EM721 を 47.1 mg 回収した (収率 52%)

EM736 : m.p. : 102 - 104°C; IR (KBr) ν : 3420, 2971, 2933, 2877, 1718, 1459, 1380, 1263, 1166, 1126, 1078, 1049, 1016 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値 C₃₈H₆₇NO₁₂Na [M+Na]⁺ 752.4560, 実測値 752.4576

実施例 18

テ(3-O-クラジノシル)-8, 9-無水-ショードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール (EM737) の合成



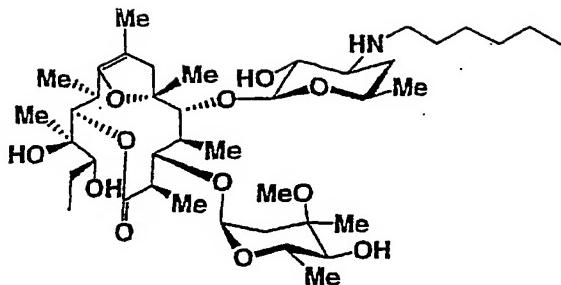
EM737

EM701 (201.6 mg, 0.282 mmol) のジメチルホルムアミド (5.6 mL) 溶液に、p-トルエンスルホン酸・一水和物 (80.3 mg, 0.422 mmol) を加え、50°Cで8時間攪拌した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、飽和炭酸水素ナトリウム水溶液で pHを8.0に調節した後、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム：メタノール：アンモニア水溶液 = 20 : 1 : 0.1] して、標記化合物EM737 (84.7 mg、収率54%、白色粉末)を得た。

EM737 : m.p. : 109 - 111°C ; IR (KBr) ν : 3486.7, 2973.7, 2937.1, 2877.3, 1708.6, 1631.5, 1457.9, 1382.7, 1265.1, 1164.8, 1110.8, 1076.1, 1039.4 cm⁻¹ ; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値 C₂₉H₅₂NO₉ [M+H]⁺ 558.3641, 実測値 558.3616

実施例 19

ビス-(3'-N-メチル)-3'-N-ヘキシル-8,9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール (EM738) の合成



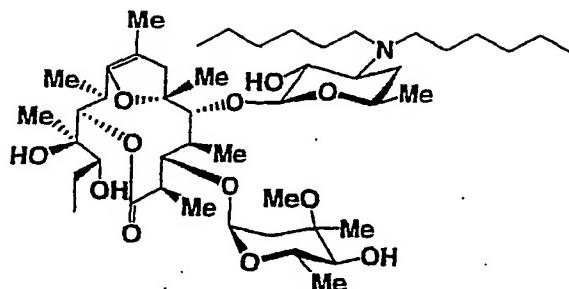
EM738

EM721 (80.6 mg, 0.117 mmol) のアセトニトリル (3.9 mL) 溶液に、N, N-ジイソプロピルエチルアミン (408.5 μL, 2.345 mmol) と 1-プロモヘキサン (328.7 μL, 2.345 mmol) を順次加え、60°Cで24時間攪拌した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム : メタノール : アンモニア水溶液 = 15 : 1 : 0.1] して、標記化合物 EM738 (33.7 mg、収率 45%、白色粉末) を得た。そして原料の EM721 を 24.6 mg 回収した (収率 31%)。

EM738 : m. p. : 115–118°C; IR (KBr) ν : 3430, 3, 2969, 8, 2933, 2, 2858, 0, 1712, 5, 1459, 8, 1378, 9, 1317, 1, 1263, 1, 1166, 7, 1126, 2, 1078, 0, 1047, 2, 1039, 4, 1016. 3 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値 C₄₁H₇₄NO₁₂ [M+H]⁺ 772.5210, 実測値 772.5214

实施例 20

ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3', 3'-N, N-ジヘキシル-8, 9-無水-ショードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール(EM739)の合成

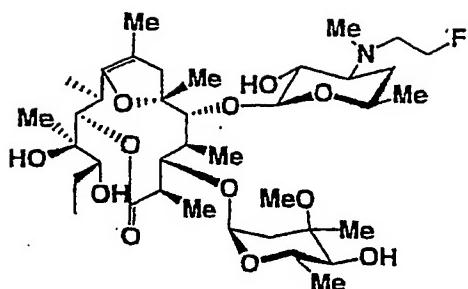


EM721 (22.9 mg, 0.0333 mmol) のアセトニトリル (1.1 mL) 溶液に、N,N-ジイソプロピルエチルアミン (116.0 μL, 0.666 mmol) と 1-ブロモベキサン (93.6 μL, 0.666 mmol) を順次加え、60°Cで72時間攪拌した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム : メタノール : アンモニア水溶液 = 20 : 1 : 0.1] して、標記化合物 EM739 (20.1 mg、収率 71%、白色粉末) を得た。

EM739 : m.p. : 158 - 160°C; IR (KBr) ν : 3490, 2958, 3, 2931, 3, 2871, 5, 2858, 0, 1702, 8, 1459, 8, 1376, 9, 1319, 1, 1265, 1, 1166, 7, 1126, 2, 1083, 8, 1016, 3 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : C₄₇H₈₆NO₁₂ [M+H]⁺ 計算値 856.6149, 実測値 856.6132

実施例 21

テ(3'-N-メチル)-3'-N-(2-フルオロエチル)-8,9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA-6,9-ヘミケタール (EM740) の合成



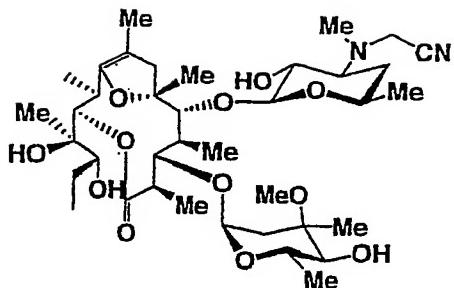
EM740

EM703 (70.0 mg, 0.0998 mmol) のジメチルホルムアミド (3.3 mL) 溶液に、N,N-ジイソプロピルエチルアミン (347.7 μL, 1.996 mmol) と 1-ブロモ-2-フルオロエタン (148.6 μL, 1.996 mmol) を室温で加え、48時間攪拌した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム : メタノール : アンモニア水溶液 = 20 : 1 : 0.1] して、標記化合物 EM740 (36.0 mg、收率 48%、白色粉末)を得た。そして、原料の EM703 を 25.5 mg 回収した (收率 36%)。

EM740 : m.p. : 138 - 140°C; IR (KBr) ν : 3480.8, 2973.7, 2937.1, 2879.2, 1704.8, 1457.9, 1376.9, 1319.1, 1265.1, 1166.7, 1126.2, 1114.7, 1076.1, 1049.1, 1035.6, 1016.3 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値 C₃₈H₆₆N₂O₁₂FNa [M+Na]⁺ 770.4467, 実測値 770.4469

実施例 22

テ(3'-N-メチル)-3'-シアノメチル-8,9-無水-ショードエリスロマイシンA 6,9-ヘミケタール (EM742) の合成



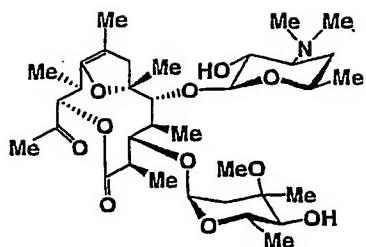
EM742

EM703 (64.6 mg, 0.0921 mmol) のジメチルホルムアミド (3.1 mL) 溶液に、N, N-ジイソプロピルエチルアミン (320.9 μ L, 1.847 mmol) とプロモアセトニトリル (128.3 μ L, 1.847 mmol) を室温で加え、4時間攪拌した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトラフィーで精製 [クロロルム : メタノール : アンモニア水溶液 = 20 : 1 : 0.1] して、標記化合物EM742 (53.1 mg、収率78%、白色粉末)を得た。

EM742 : m. p. : 110–112°C; IR (KBr) ν : 3485
 . 5, 2973. 7, 2935. 1, 2863. 8, 1702. 8, 1456
 . 0, 1382. 7, 1319. 1, 1265. 1, 1166. 7, 1126
 . 2, 1074. 2, 1037. 5, 1016. 3 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB)
) : 計算値 $C_{38}H_{64}N_2O_{12}Na$ [M+Na]⁺ 763. 4356, 実測値 7
 63. 4377

参考例 2

デ(12-ヒドロキシ)-デ[12-(1-ヒドロキシプロピル)]-12-オキソ-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA6, 9-ヘミケタール (EM705) の合成

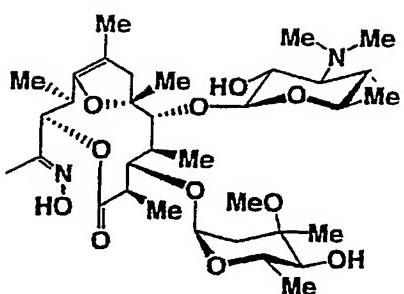
**EM 705**

EM 701 (508.0 mg, 0.701 mmol) のジクロロメタン (24.0 ml) 溶液に、四酢酸鉛 (508.0 mg, 1.136 mmol) を加え、室温で 40 分攪拌した。TLC で反応終了を確認した後、反応液は飽和食塩水 - 饱和炭酸水素ナトリウム水溶液 (1 : 1 v/v) で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム : メタノール、アンモニア水溶液 = 10 : 0.5 : 0.01] して、標記化合物 EM 705 (282.7 mg、収率 61%、白色粉末) を得た。

EM 705 : m.p. : 108–112°C ; IR (KBr) ν : 3488, 2972, 2937, 2883, 1740, 1724, 1458, 1379, 1244, 1165, 1107, 1093, 1076, 1055, 1034, 1016 cm⁻¹ ; HRMS (FAB) : 計算値 C₃₄H₅₈NO₁₁ [M+H]⁺ 656.4010, 実測値 656.4021

実施例 23

デ(12-ヒドロキシ)-デ[12-(1-ヒドロキシプロピル)]-12-ヒドロキシオキシム-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩 (EM 743) の合成



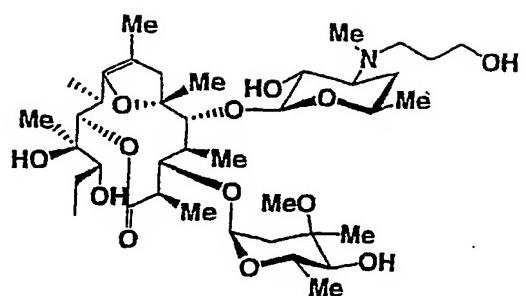
EM743

EM705 (116.5 mg, 0.1781 mmol) とヒドロキシルアミン塩酸塩 (32.0 mg, 0.533 mmol) を加えたエタノール (0.9 mL) 溶液に、ピリジン (0.9 mL) を0°C下ゆっくり加え、3時間攪拌した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトラフィーで精製 [クロロルム：メタノール：アンモニア水溶液 = 10 : 0.5 : 0.01 → 10 : 1 : 0.05] して、標記化合物EM743 (114.5 mg、収率96%、白色粉末)を得た。

EM743 : m. p. : 141 - 143°C; IR (KBr) ν : 3485, 2971, 8, 2937, 1, 2883, 1, 1737, 5, 1459, 8, 1378, 9, 1255, 4, 1247, 7, 1166, 7, 1112, 7, 1089, 6, 1076, 1, 1037, 5, 1014.4 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値C₃₄H₅₉N₂O₁₁ [M+H]⁺ 671.4112, 実測値 671.4108

実施例24

テ(3'-N-メチル)-3'-N-3-ヒドロキシ-1-プロピル-8,9-無水-ショードエリスロマイシンA-6,9-ヘミケタール (EM744) の合成



EM744

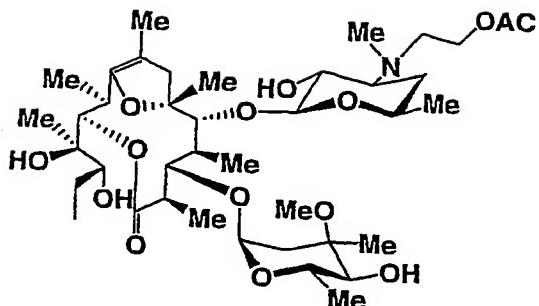
EM703 (68.1 mg, 0.0971 mmol) のジメチルホルムアミド (3.3 mL) 溶液に、N, N-ジイソプロピルエチルアミン (338.3 μL, 1.942 mmol) と 3-ブロモ-1-プロパノール (175.6 μL, 1.942 mmol) を室温で加え、48時間攪拌した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム：メタノール：アンモニア水溶液 = 15 : 1 : 0.1] して、標記の化合物 EM744 (27.7 mg、収率 38%、白色粉末)を得た。そして原料の EM703 を 22.5 mg 回収した (収率 33%)。

EM: 744 : m. p. : 142 – 145°C; IR (KBr) ν : 3478.8, 2973.7, 2937.1, 2877.3, 1700.9, 1635.3, 1459.8, 1403.9, 1382.7, 1317.1, 1267.0, 1166.7, 1126.2, 1114.7, 1076.1, 1049.1, 1035.6, 1016.3 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値 C₃₉H₆₉NO₁₃Na [M+Na]⁺ 782.4666, 実測値 782.4667

実施例 25

テ(3'-N-メチル)-3'-N-(2-アセトキシエチル)-8,9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA-6,9-ヘミケタール (EM745) の合

成

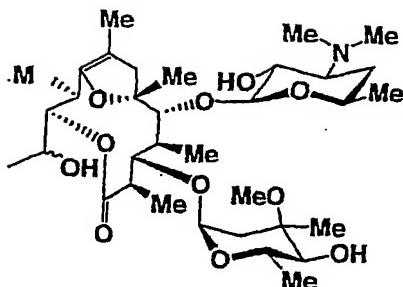
**EM 745**

EM 703 (21.5 mg, 0.0307 mmol) のジメチルホルムアミド (1.0 mL) 溶液に、N, N-ジイソプロピルエチルアミン (106.8 μ L, 0.613 mmol) と 2-ブロモエチルアセテート (67.6 μ L, 0.613 mmol) を室温で加え、48時間攪拌した。TLC で反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム : メタノール : アンモニア水溶液 = 20 : 1 : 0.1] して、標記の化合物 EM 745 (6.0 mg、収率 25%、白色粉末)を得た。

EM : 745 : m. p. : 131 – 133°C; IR (KBr) ν : 3500.2, 3477.0, 2973.7, 2937.1, 2877.3, 1735.6, 1700.9, 1457.9, 1376.9, 1319.1, 1265.1, 1166.7, 1126.2, 1078.0, 1037.5, 1016.3 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値 $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{69}\text{NO}_{14}\text{Na}$ [$\text{M} + \text{Na}$] 810.4615, 実測値 810.4629

実施例 2 6

テ [12-(ヒドロキシプロピル)]-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシン A 6, 9-ヘミケタール (EM 746) の合成



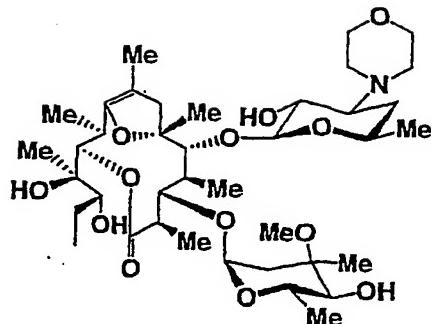
EM746

-78°C下、EM705 (37.7 mg, 0.0575 mmol) のメタノール (2.9 mL) 溶液に、水酸化ほう素ナトリウム (21.8 mg, 0.575 mmol) を加え、30分間攪拌した。次いで0°Cに昇温し、更に30分攪拌した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、アセトン (0.5 mL) を加えて反応を停止し、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトラフィーで精製 [クロロルム：メタノール：アンモニア水溶液 = 15 : 1 : 0.1] して、標記化合物EM746 (35.8 mg、収率95%、白色粉末)を得た。

EM: 746 : m. p. : 116 - 118°C; IR (KBr) ν: 3457.7, 2971.3, 2939.0, 1731.8, 1631.5, 1457.9, 1378.9, 1265.1, 1166.7, 1110.8, 1078.0, 1041.4, 1016.3 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z: 計算値 C₃₄H₅₉NO₁₁Na [M+Na]⁺ 680.3963, 実測値 680.3963

実施例27

デ(3' -ジメチルアミノ) - 3' - モルホリノ - 8, 9 - 無水 - シュードエリスロマイシンA - 6, 9 - ヘミケタール (EM747) の合成



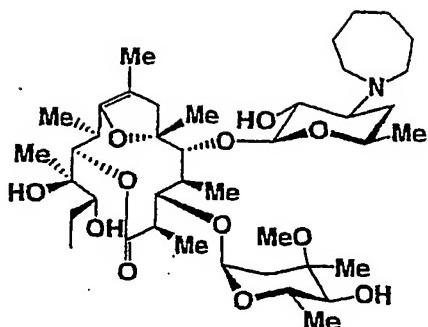
EM747

EM721 (18.1 mg, 0.0263 mmol) のアセトニトリル (2.6 mL) 溶液に、N,N-ジイソプロピルエチルアミン (45.8 μL, 0.263 mmol) とビス (2-プロモエチル) エーテル (33.1 μL, 0.263 mmol) を順次加え、80°Cで24時間攪拌した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタン出抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム:メタノール:アンモニア水溶液 = 20:1:0.1] して、標記化合物 EM747 (12.0 mg、収率 60%、白色粉末)を得た。

EM: 747 : m. p. : 139-142°C; IR (KBr) ν: 345
 2.0, 2971.8, 2937.1, 2865.7, 1700.9, 164
 6.9, 1457.9, 1380.8, 1319.1, 1265.1, 116
 6.7, 1110.8, 1072.2, 1049.1, 1016.3 cm⁻¹;
 HRMS (FAB) m/z: 計算値 C₃₉H₆₇NO₁₃Na [M+Na]⁺ 780
 .4510, 実測値 780.4529

実施例 2 8

デ(3'-ジメチルアミノ)-3'-[ヘキサヒドロ-1(1H)-アゼピニル]-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール(EM748)の合成



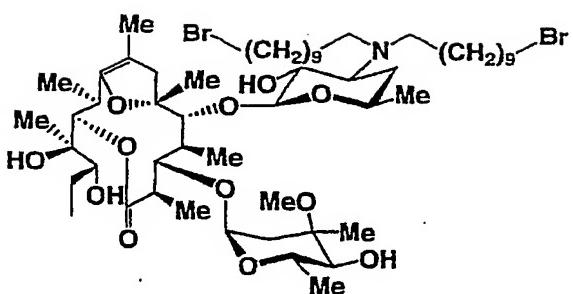
EM748

EM721 (19.5 mg, 0.0284 mmol) のアセトニトリル (2.8 mL) 溶液に、N,N-ジイソプロピルエチルアミン (49.5 μL, 0.284 mmol) と 1,6-ジブロモヘキサン (43.6 μL, 0.284 mmol) を順次加え、80°Cで24時間還流した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム:メタノール:アンモニア水溶液 = 20:1:0.1] して、標記化合物 EM748 (11.7 mg、収率 54%、白色粉末)を得た。

EM748 : m.p. : 120 - 123°C; IR (KBr) ν: 3430, 7, 2971, 8, 2933, 2, 2858, 0, 1708, 6, 1629, 6, 1457, 9, 1378, 9, 1319, 1, 1263, 1, 1166, 7, 1112, 7, 1083, 8, 1047, 2, 1016.3 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : C₄₁H₇₂NO₁₂ [M+H]⁺ 770.5054, 実測値 770.5062

実施例 29

ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3',3'-N,N-ジ(10-ブロモ-1-デカニル)-8,9-無水ーシュードエリスロマイシンA 6,9-ヘミケタール (EM749) の合成



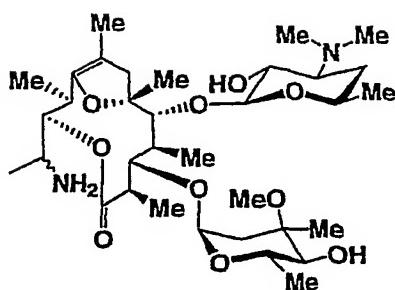
EM749

EM721 (18.0 mg, 0.0262 mmol) のアセトニトリル (2.6 mL) 溶液に、N,N-ジイソプロピルエチルアミン (45.6 μL, 0.262 mmol) と 1,10-ジブロモデカン (58.9 μL, 0.262 mmol) を順次加え、80°Cで36時間還流した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム：メタノール：アンモニア水溶液 = 20 : 1 : 0.1] して、標記化合物 EM749 (14.9 mg、収率 51%、白色粉末)を得た。

EM749 : m.p. : 132 – 134°C; IR (KBr) ν : 3448, 12929, 31700, 91629, 61459, 81375, 1319, 11267, 10166, 71126, 21081, 91049, 11016.3 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値 C₅₅H₁₀₀NO₁₂Br₂ [M+H]⁺ 1126, 実測値 1126

実施例 30

デ(12-ヒドロキシ)-デ[12-(ヒドロキシプロピル)]-12-アミノ-8,9-無水-ショードエリスロマイシンA-6,9-ヘミケタール (EM750) の合成



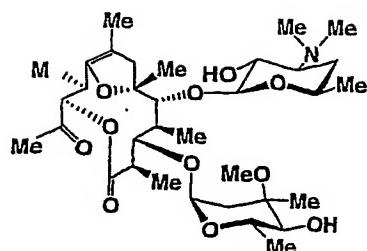
EM750

EM743 (15.5 mg, 0.0231 mmol) のエタノール (2.3 mL) 溶液に、酸化モリブデン (IV) (10.0 mg, 0.0694 mmol) と水酸化ほう素ナトリウム (10.5 mg, 0.277 mmol) を0°C下加え、4時間攪拌した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、アセトン (0.5 mL) を加え反応を停止し、反応液は飽和食塩水-飽和炭酸水素ナトリウム水溶液 (1:1 v/v) で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム:メタノール:アンモニア水溶液 = 10:1:0, 1] して、標記化合物EM750 (13.4 mg、収率88%、白色粉末)を得た。

EM750: m.p. : 104 - 107°C; IR (KBr) ν: 3448
1, 2971.8, 2935.1, 1729.8, 1629.6, 1457
9, 1378.9, 1259.3, 1166.7, 1114.7, 1078
0, 1039.4, 1016.3 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値 C₃₄H₆₀N₂O₁₀Na [M+Na]⁺ 679.4145, 実測値 679.4117

参考例 3

デ(3'-N-メチル)-デ(12-ヒドロキシ)-デ-[12-(1-ヒドロキシプロピル)]-12-オキソ-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール (EM706) の合成



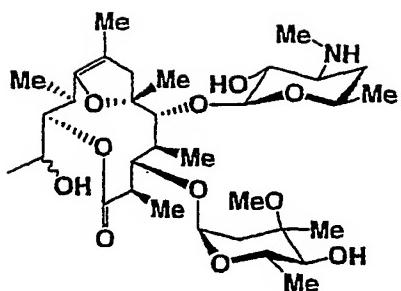
EM 706

EM 701 (508.0 mg, 0.701 mmol) のジクロロメタン (24.0 ml) 溶液に、四酢酸鉛 (508.0 mg, 1.136 mmol) を加え、室温で 40 分攪拌した。TLC で反応終了を確認した後、反応液は飽和食塩水 - 饱和炭酸水素ナトリウム水溶液 (1 : 1 v/v) で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム : メタノール : アンモニア水溶液 = 10 : 0.5 : 0.01] して、標記化合物 EM 706 (71.6 mg、収率 16%、白色粉末)を得た。

EM 706 : m. p. : 176 – 179°C; IR (KBr) ν : 3468, 2966, 2926, 2852, 2360, 1736, 1718, 1558, 1462, 1379, 1246, 1165, 1126, 1099, 1076, 1038, 1016 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) : 計算値 C₃₃H₅₆NO₁₁ [M+H]⁺ 642.3853, 実測値 642.3866

実施例 31

デ(3' - N - メチル) - デ [12 - (1 - ビドロキシプロピル)] - 8, 9 - 無水 - シュードエリスロマイシン A 6, 9 - ヘミケタール (EM 751) の合成



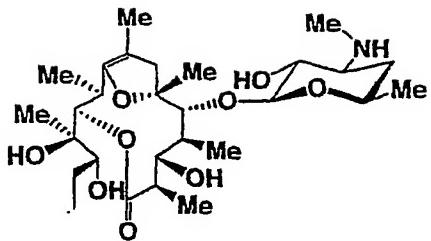
EM751

EM706 (38.8 mg, 0.0605 mmol) のメタノール (3.0 mL) 溶液に、水酸化ほう素ナトリウム (22.9 mg, 0.605 mmol) を 0 °C 下加え、1 時間攪拌した。TLC で反応終了を確認した後、アセトン (0.5 mL) を加え反応を停止し、反応液は飽和食塩水-飽和炭酸水素ナトリウム水溶液 (1 : 1, v/v) で希釈し、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム : メタノール : アンモニア水溶液 = 15 : 1 : 0.1] して、標記化合物 EM751 (31.4 mg、収率 81%、白色粉末) を得た。

EM751 : m.p. : 123 – 125 °C; IR (KBr) ν : 3504
 . 0, 3448. 1, 2971. 8, 2935. 1, 1729. 8, 1664
 . 3, 1594. 8, 1457. 9, 1378. 9, 1344. 1, 1265
 . 1, 1166. 7, 1126. 2, 1078. 0, 1041. 4, 1016
 . 3 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値 C₃₃H₅₈NO₁₁, [M+H]⁺
 644. 3987, 実測値 644. 4011

実施例 3 2

デ(3-O-クラジノシル)-デ(3'-N-メチル)-8, 9-無水-ショードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール (EM754) の合成



EM754

EM703 (132.4 mg, 0.189 mmol) のジメチルホルムアミド (3.8 mL) 溶液に、p-トルエンスルホン酸・一水和物 (53.9 mg, 0.283 mmol) を加え、50 °Cで6時間攪拌した。TLCで反応終了を確認した後、反応液は水で希釈し、飽和炭酸水素ナトリウム水溶液で pH を8に調節した後、ジクロロメタンで抽出した。有機層を芒硝で脱水した後、芒硝をろ過し、溶媒を留去して粗物質を得た。この粗物質をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーで精製 [クロロホルム：メタノール：アンモニア水溶液 = 15 : 1 : 0.1] して、標記の化合物 EM754 (50.2 mg、収率49%、白色粉末)を得た。

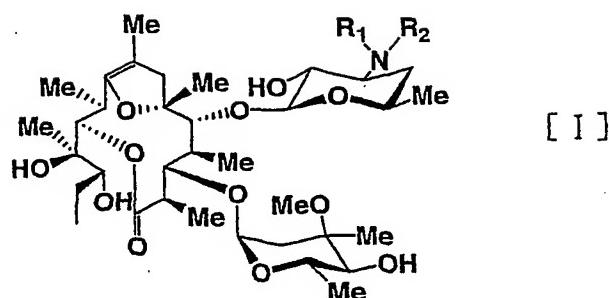
EM754 : m. p. : 21.8 – 221 °C; IR (KBr) ν : 3432, 1708, 1629, 1457, 1405, 1380, 1319, 1270, 1232, 1130, 1078, 1039.4 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) m/z : 計算値 C₂₈H₄₉NO₉Na [M+Na]⁺ 566.3305, 実測値 566.3311

発明の効果

本発明の新規シュードエリスロマイシンは、減少した抗菌活性と、増加した抗炎症作用を有し、新たな抗炎症剤として期待される。

請　求　の　範　囲

1. 下記一般式 [I]



式中、R₁ および R₂ は、同じかまたは異なり、それぞれ H、アルキル、アルキニル、アシル、スルホニルを示し、これらは置換基を有していてもよい、Me はメチルを示す、で表される新規シュードエリスロマイシン誘導体。

2. デ(3'-N-メチル)-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシン
A 6. 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲1記載の化合物。

3. デ(3'-N-メチル)-3'-N-スルフォニル-8, 9-無水-
ショードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求
の範囲1記載の化合物。

4. デ(3'-N-メチル)-[3'-N-(3-ヒドロキシ-1-プロピル)]-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲1記載の化合物。

5. テ(3'-N-メチル)-3'-N-(2-アセトキシエチル)-8',9'-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6,9'-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲1記載の化合物。

6. デ(3'-N-メチル)-3'-N-シアノメチル-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲1記載の化合物。

7. デ(3'-N-メチル)-3'-N-(2-フルオロエチル)-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲1記載の化合物。

8. ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲1記載の化合物。

9. ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3'-N-エチル-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲1記載の化合物。

10. ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3', 3'-N, N-ジエチル-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲1記載の化合物。

11. ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3'-N-アリル-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲1記載の化合物。

12. ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3', 3'-N, N-ジアリル-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲1記載の化合物。

13. ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3'-N-プロパルギル-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲1記載の化合物。

14. ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3', 3'-N, N-ジプロパルギル-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲1記載の化合物。

15. ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3'-N-プロピル-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲1記載の化合物。

16. ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3', 3'-N, N-ジプロピル-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲1記載の化合物。

17. ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3'-N-ヘキシリ-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲1記載の化合物。

18. ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3', 3'-N, N-ジヘキシリ-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲1記載の化合物。

19. ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3'-N-ベンジル-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲1記載の化合物。

20. ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3', 3'-N, N-ジベンジル-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲1記載の化合物。

21. ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3' -N-(2-プロピル)-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲1記載の化合物。

22. ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3', 3'-N, N-ジー(10-プロモ-1-デカニル)-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲1記載の化合物。

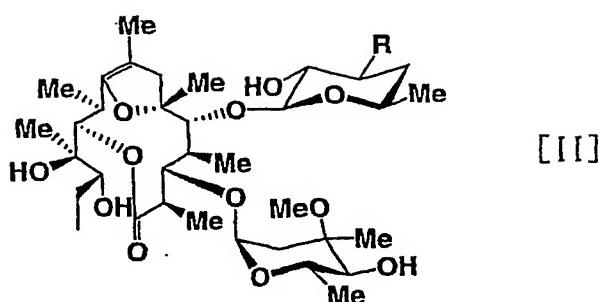
23. ビス-デ(3'-N-メチル)-3' -N-アセチル-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケターまたはその塩である請求の範囲1記載の化合物。

24. 一般式[I]で表される化合物が、単球からマクロファージへの分化誘導促進作用を有する請求の範囲1記載の誘導体。

25. 一般式[I]で表される化合物が、ブレオマイシン肺纖維症に対し抑制効果を有する請求の範囲1記載の誘導体。

26. 一般式[I]で表される化合物が、インフルエンザウイルス感染による肺炎の抑制効果を有する請求の範囲1記載の誘導体。

27. 下記一般式[II]



式中、Rは、Nを含むヘテロ環を示し、これらは置換基を有していてもよい、Meはメチルを示す、で表される新規シュードエリスロマイシン誘導体。

28. デ(3'-ジメチルアミノ)-3'-ピペリジノ-8, 9-無水-シユードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲27記載の化合物。

29. デ(3'-ジメチルアミノ)-3'-ピロリジノ-8, 9-無水-シユードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲27記載の化合物。

30. デ(3'-ジメチルアミノ)-3'-モルフォリノ-8, 9-無水-シユードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタールまたはその塩である請求の範囲27記載の化合物。

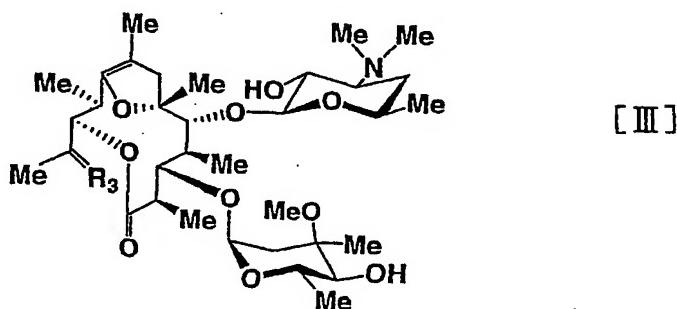
31. デ(3'-ジメチルアミノ)-3'-[ヘキサヒドロ-1(1H)-アゼピニル]-8, 9-無水-シユードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲27記載の化合物。

32. 一般式〔II〕で表される化合物が、単球からマクロファージへの分化誘導促進作用を有する請求の範囲27記載の誘導体。

33. 一般式〔II〕で表される化合物が、ブレオマイシン肺纖維症に対し抑制効果を有する請求の範囲27記載の誘導体。

34. 一般式〔II〕で表される化合物が、インフルエンザウイルス感染による肺炎の抑制効果を有する請求の範囲27記載の誘導体。

35. 下記一般式〔III〕



式中、R₃はOまたはNOH、Meはメチルを示す、で表される新規シュードエリスロマイシン誘導体。

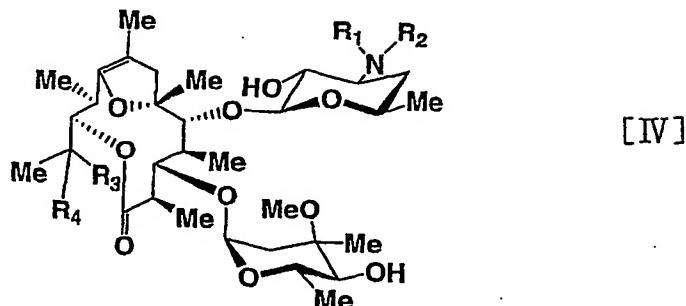
36. デ(12-ヒドロキシ)-デ[12-(1-ヒドロキシプロピル)]-12-ヒドロキシオキシム-8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシンA-6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲35記載の化合物。

37. 一般式〔III〕で表される化合物が、単球からマクロファージへの分化誘導促進作用を有する請求の範囲35記載の誘導体。

38. 一般式〔III〕で表される化合物が、ブレオマイシン肺纖維症に対し抑制効果を有する請求の範囲35記載の誘導体。

39. 一般式〔III〕で表される化合物が、インフルエンザウイルス感染による肺炎の抑制効果を有する請求の範囲35記載の誘導体。

40. 下記一般式 [IV]



式中、R₁ および R₂ は、同じかまたは異なり、それぞれ H、メチルを示し、R₃ および R₄ は、それぞれ H、水酸基、アミノ基を示す、Me はメチル、で表される新規ショードエリスロマイシン誘導体。

41. デ [12-(1-ヒドロキシプロピル)]-8, 9-無水-ショードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲 40 記載の化合物。

42. デ(12-ヒドロキシ)-デ[12-(1-ヒドロキシプロピル)]-12-アミノ-8, 9-無水-ショードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲 40 記載の化合物。

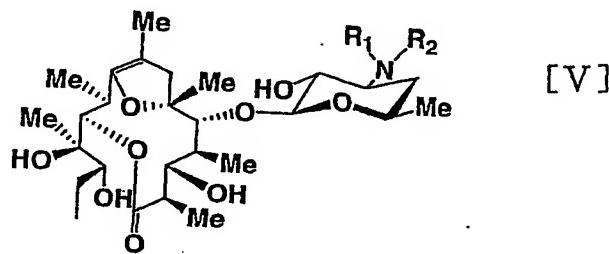
43. デ(3'-N-メチル)-デ[12-(1-ヒドロキシプロピル)]-8, 9-無水-ショードエリスロマイシンA 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲 40 記載の化合物。

44. 一般式 [IV] で表される化合物が、単球からマクロファージへの分化誘導促進作用を有する請求の範囲 40 記載の誘導体。

45. 一般式 [IV] で表される化合物が、ブレオマイシン肺纖維症に対し抑制効果を有する請求の範囲 40 記載の誘導体。

4 6. 一般式 [IV] で表される化合物が、インフルエンザウイルス感染による肺炎の抑制効果を有する請求の範囲 4 0 記載の誘導体。

4 7. 下記一般式 [V]



式中、R₁ および R₂ は、同じかまたは異なり、それぞれ H、メチルを示し、Me はメチルを示す、で表される新規シュードエリスロマイシン誘導体。

4 8. デ (3-O-クラジノシル) - 8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシン A 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲 4 7 記載の化合物。

4 9. デ (3-O-クラジノシル) - デ (3' - N-メチル) - 8, 9-無水-シュードエリスロマイシン A 6, 9-ヘミケタール、またはその塩である請求の範囲 4 7 記載の化合物。

5 0. 一般式 [V] で表される化合物が、単球からマクロファージへの分化誘導促進作用を有する請求の範囲 4 7 記載の誘導体。

5 1. 一般式 [V] で表される化合物が、ブレオマイシン肺纖維症に対し抑制効果を有する請求の範囲 4 7 記載の誘導体。

52. 一般式 [V] で表される化合物が、インフルエンザウイルス感染による肺炎の抑制効果を有する請求の範囲 4 7 記載の誘導体。

—
G.
—
E.

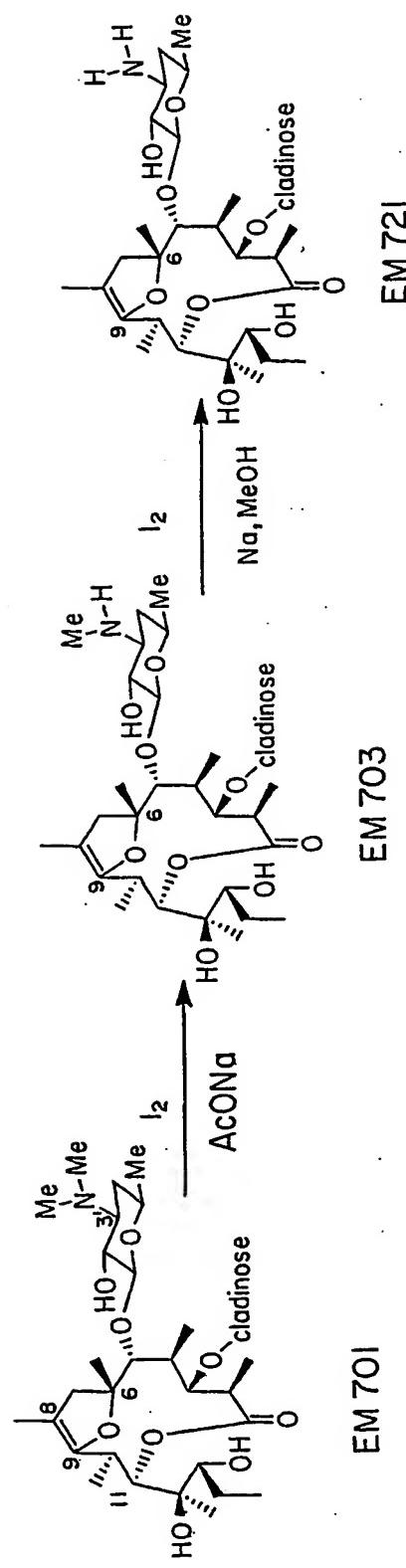
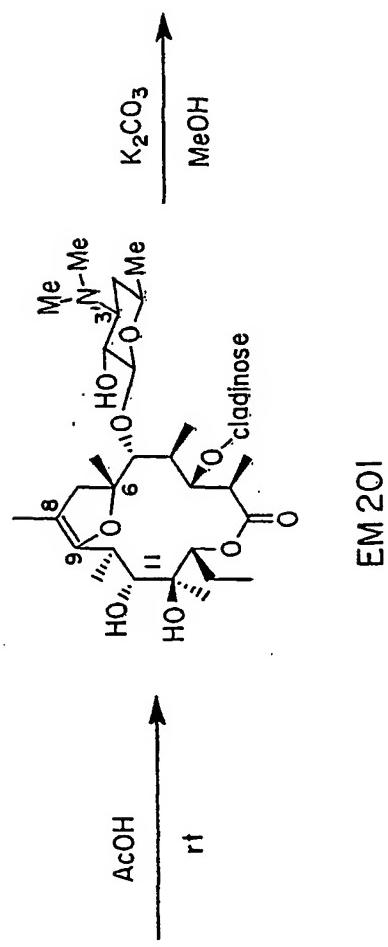
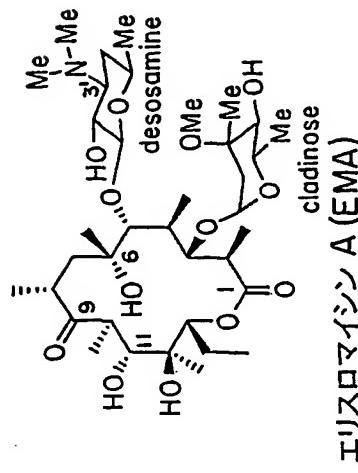


FIG. 2

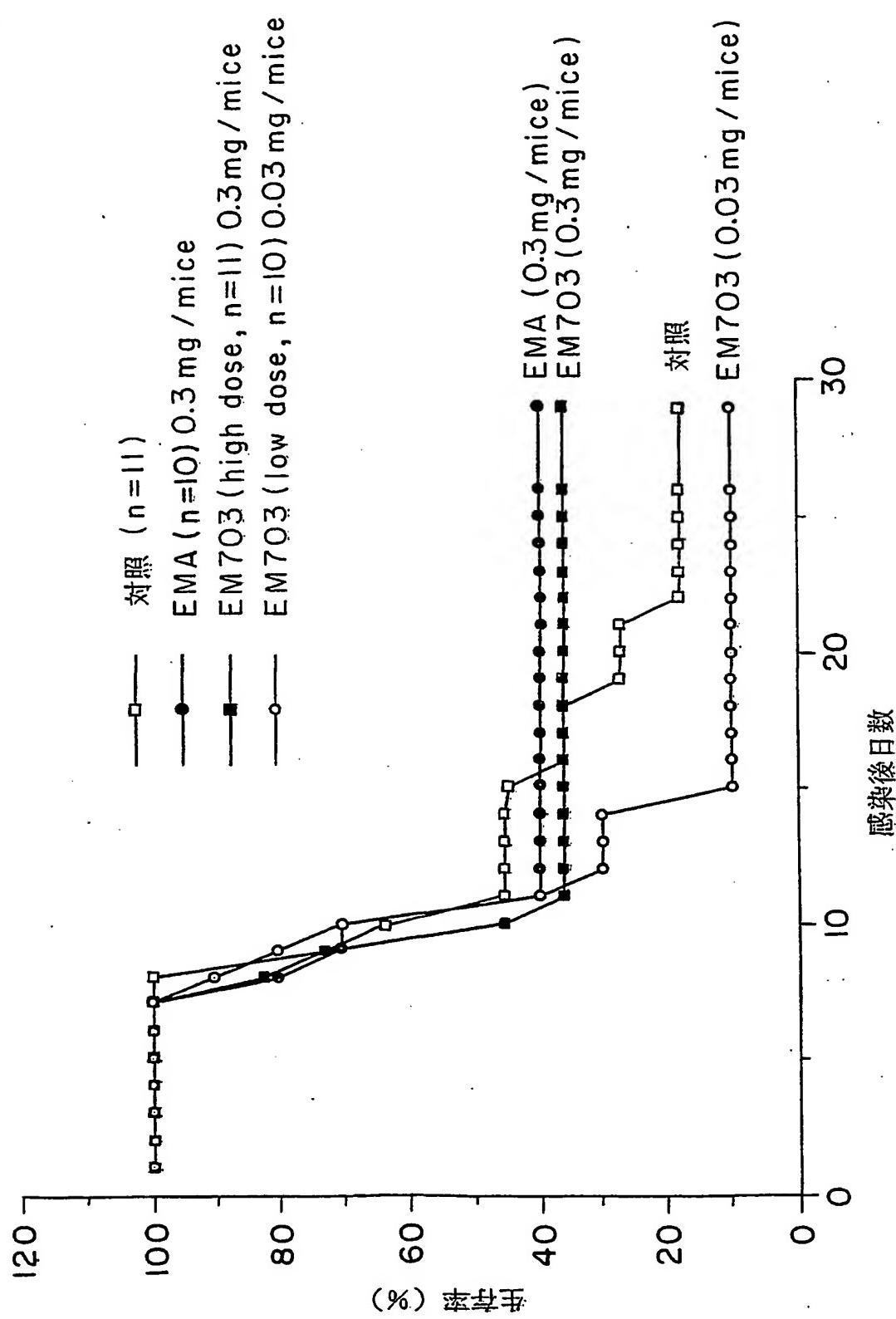
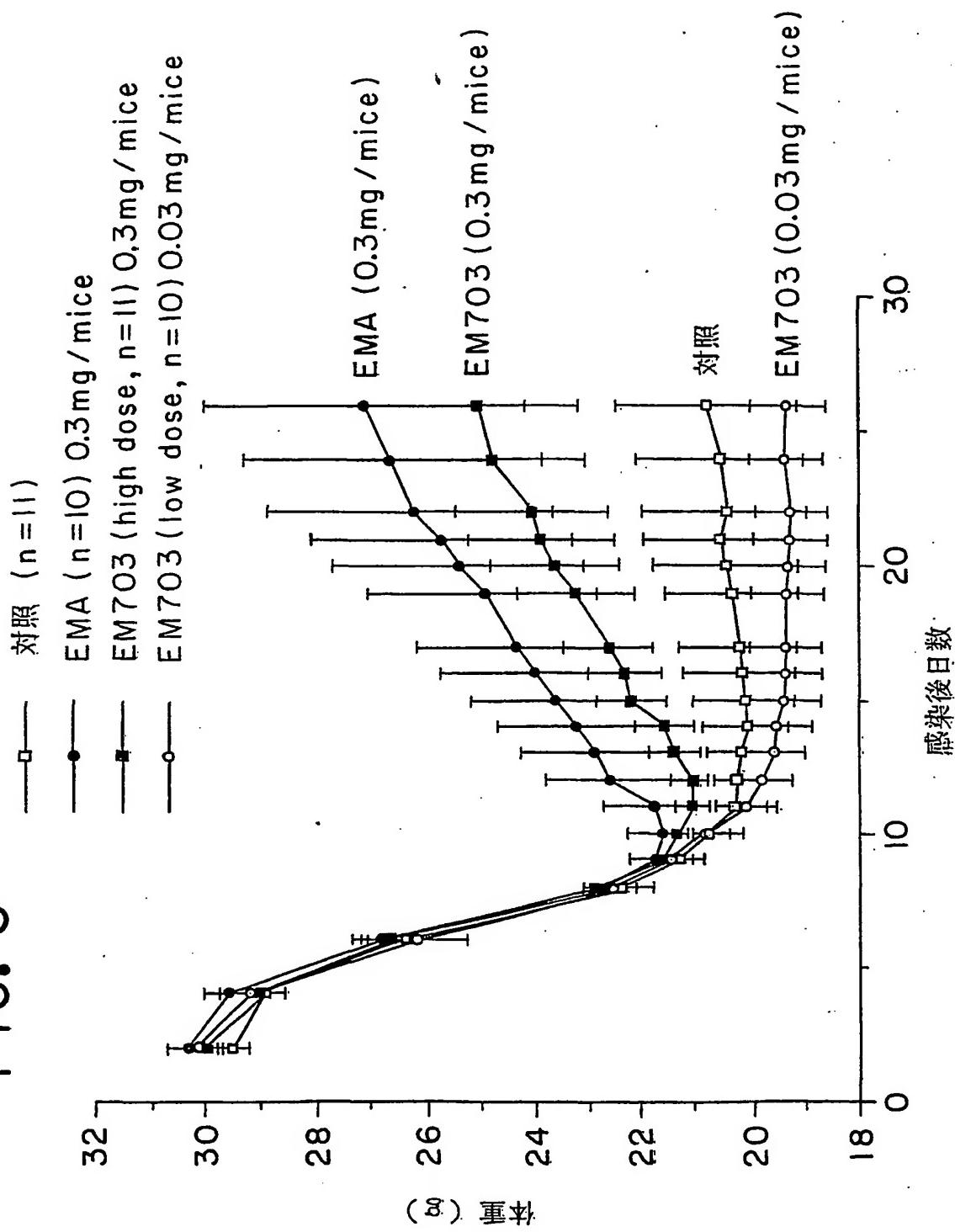


FIG. 3



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP00/05503

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
Int.Cl⁷ C07H17/08 // A61K31/7048, A61P11/00, 29/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
Int.Cl⁷ C07H17/08 // A61K31/7048, A61P11/00, 29/00

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
CAPLUS (STN), MEDLINE (STN), EMBASE (STN)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 838469 A (Solvay Pharmaceuticals GmbH), 29 April, 1998 (29.04.98)	1, 2, 21, 24-26
Y	& DE 19644195 A & US 5912235 A & JP 10-130297 A & Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 128:308701 especially, compounds of RN:151052-42-5, 151052-43-6, 151122-18-8	1-52
X	EP 550895 A1 (Kali-Chemie Pharma GmbH), 14 July, 1993 (14.07.93)	1, 2, 21, 24-26
Y	& DE 4200145 A & US 5418224 A & JP 7-247299 A & Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 119:271625 especially, compounds of RN:151052-42-5, 151052-43-6, 151122-18-8	1-52

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&"	document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search
24 October, 2000 (24.10.00)Date of mailing of the international search report
07 November, 2000 (07.11.00)Name and mailing address of the ISA/
Japanese Patent Office

Authorized officer

Facsimile No.

Telephone No.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP00/05503

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 382472 A2 (Lilly, Eli, and Co.), 16 August, 1990 (16.08.90)	35, 37-39 1-52
Y	& US 5106961 A & JP 2-240095 A & Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 114:102696 especially, compounds of RN:132201-81-1, 121590-61-2, 132137-36-1	
X	EP 296717 A2 (Lilly, Eli, and Co.), 28 December, 1988 (28.12.88)	1, 24-26, 35, 37-39 1-52
Y	& JP, 63-307894, A & Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 111:58271 especially, compounds of RN:105882-69-7, 105882-72-2 121590-61-2	
X	KIBWAGE I.O., et al, "Identification of novel erythromycin derivatives in mother liquor concentrates of Streptomyces erythraeus", J. Antibiot, (1987), Vol.40, No.1, pages 1 to 6	1, 24-26 1-52
Y	& Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 106:172535 especially, compounds of RN:107745-55-1, 105882-69-7	
X	EP 937734 A1 (Solvay Pharmaceuticals G.m.b.H.), 25 August, 1999 (25.08.99)	1, 24-26 1-52
Y	& DE 19805822 A & JP 11-269193 A & Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 131:144790 especially, compounds of RN:236099-91-5, 151052-42-5	
X	WO 92/18134 A1 (Abbott Laboratories), 29 October, 1992 (29.10.92)	1, 24-26 1-52
Y	& EP 579770 A1 & JP 6-509326 A & US 5538961 A & US 5523418 A & US 5523401 A & US 5554605 A & Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 118:101716 especially, compounds of RN:105882-69-7, 145692-88-2, 145692-89-3, 145692-94-0, 145692-95-1, 145692-97-3, 145693-00-1, 145693-01-2, 145693-02-3, 145693-03-4, 145774-00-1	
X	EP 349100 A2 (Lilly, Eli, and Co.) 03 January, 1990 (03.01.90)	1, 24-26 1-52
Y	& US 4920102 A & JP 1-311096 A & Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 113:59777 especially, compounds of RN:105882-69-7, 127931-39-9, 127966-89-6	

A. 発明の属する分野の分類 (国際特許分類 (IPC))

Int. Cl' C07H17/08 // A61K31/7048, A61P11/00, 29/00

B. 調査を行った分野

調査を行った最小限資料 (国際特許分類 (IPC))

Int. Cl' C07H17/08 // A61K31/7048, A61P11/00, 29/00

最小限資料以外の資料で調査を行った分野に含まれるもの

国際調査で使用した電子データベース (データベースの名称、調査に使用した用語)

CAPLUS (STN), MEDLINE (STN), EMBASE (STN)

C. 関連すると認められる文献

引用文献の カテゴリー*	引用文献名 及び一部の箇所が関連するときは、その関連する箇所の表示	関連する 請求の範囲の番号
X	EP, 838469, A (Solvay Pharmaceuticals G. m. b. H.)	1, 2, 21, 24-26
/	29. 4月. 1998 (29. 04. 98)	/
Y	& DE, 19644195, A & US, 5912235, A & JP, 10-130297, A & Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 128:308701 especially, compounds of RN:151052-42-5, 151052-43-6, 151122-18-8	1-52

 C欄の続きにも文献が列挙されている。 パテントファミリーに関する別紙を参照。

* 引用文献のカテゴリー

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「E」国際出願日前の出願または特許であるが、国際出願日以後に公表されたもの

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C (続き) . 関連すると認められる文献		関連する 請求の範囲の番号
引用文献の カテゴリー*	引用文献名 及び一部の箇所が関連するときは、その関連する箇所の表示	
X / Y	EP, 550895, A1 (Kali-Chemie Pharma GmbH) 14. 7月. 1993 (14. 07. 93) & DE, 4200145, A & US, 5418224, A & JP, 7-247299, A & Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 119:271625 especially, compounds of RN:151052-42-5, 151052-43-6, 151122-18-8	1, 2, 21, 24-26 / 1-52
X / Y	EP, 382472, A2 (Lilly, Eli, and Co.) 16. 8月. 1990 (16. 08. 90) & US, 5106961, A & JP, 2-240095, A & Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 114:102696 especially, compounds of RN:132201-81-1, 121590-61-2, 132137-36-1	35, 37-39 / 1-52
X / Y	EP, 296717, A2 (Lilly, Eli, and Co.) 28. 12月. 1988 (28. 12. 88) & JP, 63-307894, A & Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 111:58271 especially, compounds of RN:105882-69-7, 105882-72-2 121590-61-2	1, 24-26, 35, 37-39 / 1-52
X / Y	KIBWAGE I. O., et al, 'Identification of novel erythromycin derivatives in mother liquor concentrates of Streptomyces erythraeus.' J. Antibiot., 1987, Vol. 40, No. 1, pages 1 to 6 & Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 106:172535 especially, compounds of RN:107745-55-1, 105882-69-7	1, 2, 24-26 / 1-52
X / Y	EP, 937734, A1 (Solvay Pharmaceuticals G. m. b. H.) 25. 8月. 1999 (25. 08. 99) & DE, 19805822, A & JP, 11-269193, A & Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 131:144790 especially, compounds of RN:236099-91-5, 151052-42-5	1, 24-26 / 1-52
X / Y	WO, 92/18134, A1 (Abbott Laboratories) 29. 10月. 1992 (29. 10. 92) & EP, 579770, A1 & JP, 6-509326, A & US, 5538961, A & US, 5523418, A & US, 5523401, A & US, 5554605, A & Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 118:101716 especially, compounds of RN:105882-69-7, 145692-88-2, 145692-89-3, 145692-94-0, 145692-95-1, 145692-97-3, 145693-00-1, 145693-01-2, 145693-02-3, 145693-03-4, 145774-00-1	1, 24-26 / 1-52
(続葉頁有り)		

C.(続き) 関連すると認められる文献

引用文献の カテゴリー*	引用文献名 及び一部の箇所が関連するときは、その関連する箇所の表示	関連する 請求の範囲の番号
X	EP, 349100, A2 (Lilly, Eli, and Co.) 3.1月.1990(03.01.90)	1, 24-26
/	& US, 4920102, A & JP, 1-311096, A	/
Y	& Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 113:59777 especially, compounds of RN:105882-69-7, 127931-39-9, 127966-89-6	1-52

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(57) Abstract	<p>Macrocyclic lactam compounds of formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, wherein A is selected from (II), (III) and (IV); also disclosed are synthetic processes and intermediates useful in the preparation of the compounds of the invention, as well as compositions containing the same and methods for their use in stimulating contractile motion of the gastrointestinal tract.</p>	

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MACROCYCLIC LACTAM PROKINETIC AGENTS

This application is a continuation-in-part of copending US application Serial No. 07/682,836, filed on April 9, 1991.

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to novel macrocyclic lactam derivatives of erythromycins A, B, C and D and pharmaceutical compositions containing these compounds, as well as the use thereof in treating gastrointestinal disorders and in facilitating the placement of diagnostic and therapeutic instrumentation into the proximal small intestine. The invention also relates to processes for preparing these compounds and synthetic intermediates employed therein.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The primary function of the alimentary or gastrointestinal (GI) tract is to provide the body with a balanced supply of water, electrolytes and nutrients. In order for this to be achieved, food must be moved along the GI tract at an appropriate rate for digestion, absorption and secretion to take place. Food is normally transported through the GI tract in a well-coordinated manner by propulsive movements which are mediated by clusters of smooth muscle contractions known as migrating myoelectric complexes, in a process commonly referred to as peristalsis.

Defects in the normal motility pattern can lead to the development of chronic, painful and debilitating disorders. For example, an incompetent or weak lower esophageal sphincter may result in frequent reflux of ingested food from the stomach into the esophagus which may lead to esophagitis. Prokinetic agents (also called motility-enhancing agents) are useful in treating reflux esophagitis because they (a) increase the pressure of the lower esophageal sphincter, thereby inhibiting reflux; (b) increase the force of esophageal peristalsis to facilitate clearance of food from the esophagus into the stomach; and (c) increase gastric emptying, thereby further decreasing the mass available for reflux.

There is a need, however, for improved prokinetic agents in the treatment of this disorder. Presently used cholinergic drugs such as bethanechol and dopamine receptor blocking agents such as metoclopramide may exhibit serious disadvantages. Bethanechol, for example, should be avoided by elderly patients while metoclopramide has a narrow therapeutic index, pronounced central nervous system (CNS) side effects and is known to stimulate prolactin release.

Patients suffering from other GI motility-related disorders such as delayed gastric emptying, diabetic gastroparesis, anorexia, gall bladder stasis, surgically induced adynamic ileus and chronic constipation (colonic inertia) may also benefit from treatment with prokinetic agents. In addition, prokinetic agents can aid in the placement of diagnostic and therapeutic instrumentation, such as during the insertion of enteral feeding tubes into the proximal small intestine.

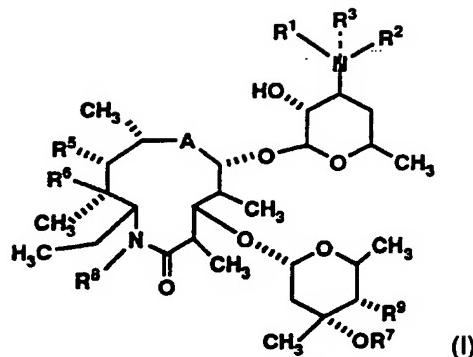
Another, less common but very painful and disruptive GI motility disorder is chronic intestinal pseudoobstruction. Patients who are severely afflicted with this problem cannot tolerate oral feedings and require total parenteral nutrition. Metochlopramide and bethanecholine are also used in the treatment of this disorder but often with disappointing results. Prokinetic agents could not only be useful in alleviating the distress associated with this disorder, but also in severe cases could be used to facilitate treatment by decompression of the upper GI tract by nasogastric tubal aspiration. Increased gastric motility brought about by the use of a prokinetic agent has been shown to facilitate the placement of the necessary tubes into the intestine.

Macrocylic lactone (macrolide) prokinetic agents are known. For example, J.S. Gidda et al., in European Patent Application No. 0349100, published January 3, 1990, disclose 12-membered macrolides for use as gastrointestinal motility enhancers. S. Omura and Z. Itoh, in U.S. Patent No. 4,677,097, issued June 30, 1987, European Application No. 215,355, published March 25, 1987, and European Application No. 213,617, published March 11, 1987, disclose derivatives of erythromycins A, B, C and D which are useful as stimulants of digestive tract contractile motion. However, the compounds of these references are distinct from those of the present invention, in which novel lactam derivatives of the erythromycins are disclosed which possess an unexpected degree of prokinetic activity.

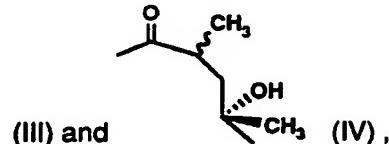
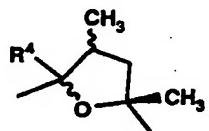
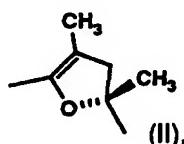
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one aspect of the present invention are provided macrocyclic lactam prokinetic agents of formula (I)

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and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof wherein the dotted line is an optional bond. In formula (I), A is selected from



where a wavy line represents a bond having either steric orientation.

R¹ and R² in formula (I) may independently be selected from hydrogen, loweralkyl, halo-substituted loweralkyl, cyano-substituted loweralkyl, hydroxy-substituted loweralkyl, loweralkenyl, loweralkynyl, lower cycloalkyl, lower cycloalkylmethyl and benzyl.

R³ in formula (I) may be absent or, if present, selected from loweralkyl, loweralkenyl, loweralkynyl and benzyl and accompanied by a pharmaceutically acceptable counterion so as to form a quaternary ammonium salt.

R⁴ in formulae (I) and (III) may be hydrogen or, taken together with R⁶, may form an ether bridge.

R⁵ in formula (I) may be -OH, or -OR¹⁰, wherein R¹⁰ is selected from loweralkyl, loweralkanoyl and -S(O)₂CH₃, or, taken together with R⁶ and the carbons to which they are attached, may form a cyclic carbonate.

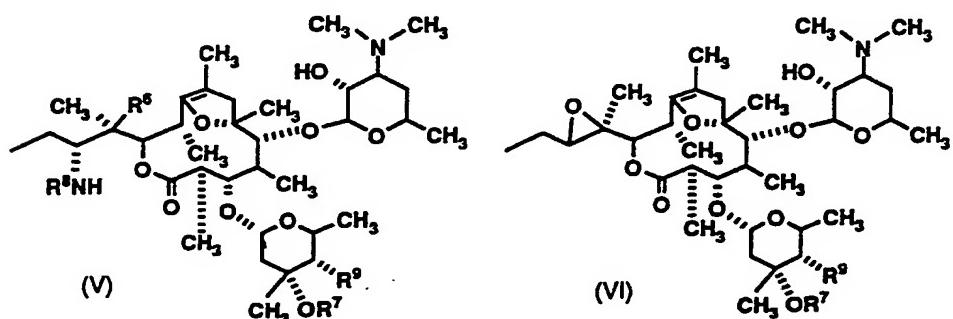
R⁶ in formula (I) may be hydrogen, -OH, or -OR¹¹ wherein R¹¹ is selected from loweralkyl, loweralkanoyl and -S(O)₂CH₃; or, taken together with R⁴, may form an ether bridge; or, taken together with R⁵ and the carbons to which they are attached, may form a cyclic carbonate.

R⁷ in formula (I) may be either hydrogen or methyl.

R^8 in formula (I) may be hydrogen or loweralkyl.

R^9 in formula (I) may be hydrogen or hydroxy.

In another aspect of the present invention are provided synthetic processes for preparing the compounds of the invention, as well as novel intermediates of formulae (V) and (VI)



useful therein wherein R⁶ is -OH or hydrogen, R⁷ is hydrogen or methyl, R⁸ is hydrogen or loweralkyl and R⁹ is hydrogen or hydroxyl. The lactam compounds of the invention may be prepared directly from such intermediates, as by inducing ring closure of the amine alcohol of formula (V) or by an epoxide opening and spontaneous cyclization of the epoxide of formula (VI). Alternatively, the epoxide intermediate may first be converted to an azido alcohol and then reduced to the above amine alcohol before ring closure is induced.

In a further aspect of the present invention are provided pharmaceutical compositions for stimulating contractile motion of the gastrointestinal tract comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

In yet another aspect of the present invention is provided a method of treating disorders characterized by impaired gastrointestinal motility such as esophageal reflux, diabetic gastroparesis, pediatric gastroparesis, postoperative paralytic ileus, intestinal pseudoobstruction, gallbladder stasis, anorexia, gastritis, emesis and chronic constipation, comprising administering to a human or lower mammal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the invention. In a related aspect, the present invention provides a method of

facilitating the placement of diagnostic and therapeutic instrumentation, such as enteral feeding tubes, into the proximal small intestine comprising administering to a human or lower mammal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of an inventive compound.

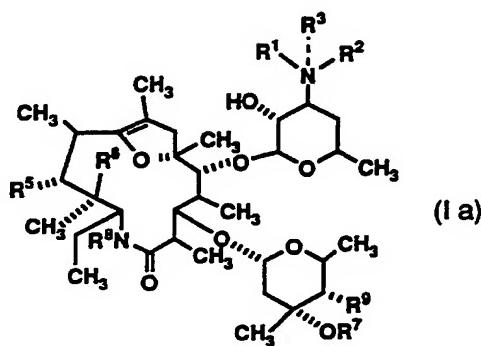
DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention comprises novel compounds of formula (I) and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof which are gastrointestinal prokinetic agents. The compounds of the present invention did not exhibit antibacterial activity in *in vitro* screening assays. These compounds are synthetic lactam derivatives of erythromycins A through D; accordingly, substituents R⁶ and R⁷ of the formulae herein are initially determined, as shown below, by the particular erythromycin used as starting material:

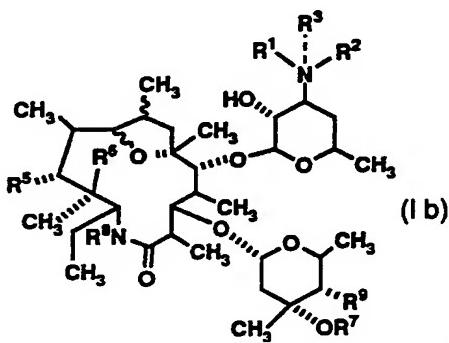
<u>Erythromycin</u>	<u>Resulting R⁶</u>	<u>Resulting R⁷</u>
A	-OH	methyl
B	hydrogen	methyl
C	-OH	hydrogen
D	hydrogen	hydrogen

However, such lactams may be further derivatized, using well-known synthetic methodology, to obtain compounds of the invention having other substituents R⁶ as well.

One class of compounds of the present invention, formed when A of formula (I) is a group of formula (II), may be represented by the formula



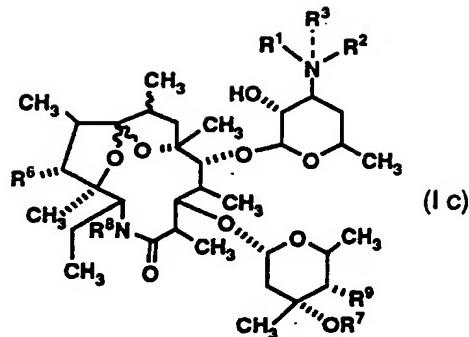
Another class of compounds of the invention, formed when A is a group of formula (III) in which R⁴ is hydrogen, may be represented by the formula



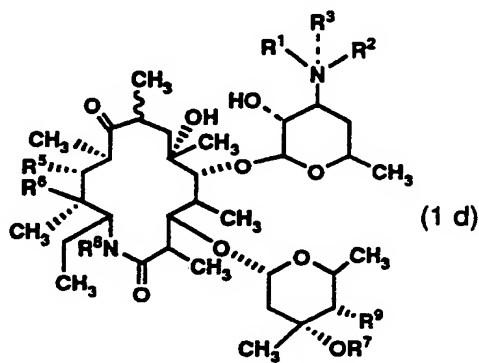
wherein, as elsewhere throughout this application, a wavy line represents a bond having either steric orientation.

A corresponding subclass of compounds of the invention occurs when R⁴ of formula (III), together with R⁶, forms an ether linkage; these compounds may be represented by the formula

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Yet another class of compounds of the present invention, formed when A is a group of formula (IV), may be represented by the formula



Representative compounds of the present invention include
 $[2B-(2B^*,3B^*,4B^*,5B^*,8B^*,9S^*,10S^*,11B^*,12B^*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl-\alpha-L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)-\beta-D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one$ ("erythromycin A lactam enol ether");
 $[2B-(2B^*,3S^*,4S^*,5B^*,8B^*,9S^*,10S^*,11B^*,12B^*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl-\alpha-L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3-hydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)-\beta-D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one$ ("erythromycin B lactam enol ether");

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(methylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one;

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(ethylmethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one;

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(methyl(2-propenyl)amino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one;

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethyl(2-propenyl)ammonium)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one bromide;

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one 13-O,14-O-carbonate;

[1R-(1R*2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*,14S*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadecan-7-one;

[1R-(1R*,2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*,14S*)]-9-[(2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3-hydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15,16-dioxatricyclo[10.2.1.11,4] pentadecan-7-one;

[3R-(3R*,4S*,5S*,6R*,7R*,9S*,11R*,12R*,13R*,14R*)]-4-[(2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-14-ethyl-7,12,13-trihydroxy-3,5,7,9,11,13-hexamethyl-6-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]azacyclotetradecane-2,10-dione ("erythromycin A lactam");

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one ("erythromycin C lactam enol ether"); [2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(ethylmethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one; [2R-(2R*,3R*,4S*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3-hydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one ("erythromycin D lactam enol ether"); [2R-(2R*,3S*,4S*,5R*,8R*,9R*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3-hydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(ethylmethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one; [2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,6,8,10,12,14-heptamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one; [2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*,2S*),6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]]-7-[(2,4,6-Trideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(1,2-epoxy-1-methylbutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one; [2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,4,6-Trideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one; [2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,4,6-Trideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,6,8,10,12,14-heptamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one; [2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(n-butylmethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one;

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(*n*-propylmethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one;
 [2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(*i*-propylmethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one; and
 [2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(*i*-butylmethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one;

as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Preferred compounds of the present invention include
 [2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one ("erythromycin A lactam enol ether");
 [2R-(2R*,3S*,4S*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3-hydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one ("erythromycin B lactam enol ether");
 [2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(methylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one;
 [2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(ethylmethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one;

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethyl(2-propenyl)ammonium)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabi-cyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one bromide; [2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,6,8,10,12,14-heptamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one; [2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,4,6-Trideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one; [2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,4,6-Trideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,6,8,10,12,14-heptamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one; and [2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(*i*-butylmethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one

as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

The following terms are used as defined below throughout this disclosure and in the appended claims:

The term "carboxylate" as used herein refers to the anion of an organic carboxylic acid such as acetic, succinic, citric, lactic, maleic, fumaric, palmitic, cholic, pamoic, music, D-glutamic, d-camphoric, glutaric, glycolic, phthalic, tartaric, formic, lauric, stearic, salicylic, methanesulfonic, benzenesulfonic, sorbic, picric, benzoic, cinnamic and like acids.

The term "cyano-substituted loweralkyl" as used herein refers to a loweralkyl group as defined below which has one hydrogen atom replaced by a cyano substituent, as for example cyanomethyl or cyanoethyl.

The term "halogen" refers to chloro (Cl), bromo (Br), fluoro (F) and iodo (I).

The term "halo-substituted loweralkyl" refers to a loweralkyl group as defined below which has one, two or three halogen substituents, as for example

fluoroethyl, difluoroethyl, chloromethyl, trifluoroethyl and the like.

The term "hydroxy-substituted loweralkyl" refers to a loweralkyl group as defined below which has one hydrogen atom replaced by a hydroxy substituent, as for example hydroxymethyl or hydroxyethyl.

The term "loweralkanoyl" refers to a substituent of formula R¹⁰C(O)- wherein R¹⁰ is hydrogen or a loweralkyl group as defined below.

The term "loweralkenyl" refers to straight or branched chain hydrocarbon groups containing from two to six carbon atoms and possessing at least one carbon-carbon double bond. Examples of loweralkenyl groups include vinyl, allyl, 2- or 3-but enyl, 2-,3- or 4-pentenyl and isomeric forms thereof. The double bond(s) can be in either the *cis* or the *trans* configuration.

The term "loweralkyl" refers to branched or straight chain alkyl groups comprising one to six carbon atoms including, but not limited to, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, *n*-butyl, isobutyl, *t*-butyl, neopentyl and the like.

The term "loweralkynyl" refers to hydrocarbon groups containing from two to six carbon atoms and possessing at least one carbon-carbon triple bond. Examples of loweralkynyl groups include ethynyl, propargyl and butynyl.

The term "lowercycloalkyl" refers to cyclic hydrocarbons having three to six ring carbon atoms.

The term "delayed gastric emptying" as used herein refers to a slow evacuation of gastric contents into the small intestine not caused by mechanical obstruction of the gastric outlet. Patients with severe gastric motor dysfunction may be incapacitated from intractable nausea, vomiting and gastric stasis. This may lead to failure to thrive in a young patient or to significant weight loss and malnutrition in adults. (cf. "Medicine for the Practicing Physician Second Edition", ed. J. Willis Hurst, Butterworth Publishers, Boston, 1988, pages 1364-66).

The term "gastroparesis" refers to paralysis of the stomach.

The term "intestinal pseudoobstruction" refers to a condition characterized by constipation, colicky pain and vomiting, but without evidence of organic obstruction apparent at laparotomy (abdominal surgery).

The term "paralytic or adynamic ileus" refers to obstruction of the intestines resulting from inhibition of bowel motility.

The term "reflux esophagitis" refers to inflammation of the esophagus as a result of frequent or chronic backward or return flow of stomach contents into the esophagus.

By "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" is meant those acid addition salts of the compounds of formula (I) which are, within the scope of sound medical judgement, suitable for use in contact with the tissues of humans and lower animals without undue toxicity, irritation, allergic response, and the like commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio, and which are effective for their intended use.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts are well known in the art. For example, S. M Berge *et al.* describe pharmaceutically salts in detail in *J. Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 1977, vol. 66, pages 1-19. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable, nontoxic acid addition salts are salts of an amino group formed with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid and perchloric acid or with organic acids such as acetic acid, oxalic acid, maleic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, succinic acid or malonic acid or by using other methods used in the art such as ion exchange. Other pharmaceutically acceptable salts include nitrate, bisulfate, borate, formate, butyrate, valerate, 3-phenylpropionate, camphorate, adipate, benzoate, oleate, palmitate, stearate, laurate, lactate, fumarate, ascorbate, aspartate, nicotinate, p-toluenesulfonate, camphorsulfonate, methanesulfonate, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonate, gluconate, glucoheptonate, lactobionate, glycerophosphate, pectinate, lauryl sulfate, alginate, cyclopentanepropionate, digluconate, dodecylsulfate, ethanesulfonate, hemisulfate, heptonate, hexanoate, 2-naphthalenesulfonate, pamoate, persulfate, pivalate, propionate, undecanoate salts and the like, and may be prepared according to conventional methods. Representative alkali or alkaline earth metal salts include sodium, calcium, potassium, magnesium salts and the like. Pharmaceutically acceptable counterions for the quaternary ammonium salt compounds formed when R³ is present include halide, hydroxide, carboxylate, sulfate, phosphate, nitrate, loweralkyl sulfonate and arysulfonate.

As used herein, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" means a non-toxic, inert solid, semi-solid or liquid filler, diluent, encapsulating material or formulation auxiliary of any type. Some examples of materials which can serve as pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are sugars such as lactose, glucose and sucrose; starches such as corn starch and potato starch; cellulose and its derivatives such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose and cellulose acetate; powdered tragacanth; malt; gelatin; talc; excipients such as cocoa butter and suppository waxes; oils such as peanut oil, cottonseed oil, safflower oil, sesame oil, olive oil, corn oil and soybean oil; glycols, such as propylene glycol;

polyols such as glycerin, sorbitol, mannitol and polyethylene glycol; esters such as ethyl oleate and ethyl laurate; agar; buffering agents such as magnesium hydroxide and aluminum hydroxide; alginic acid; pyrogen-free water; isotonic saline; Ringer's solution; ethyl alcohol, and phosphate buffer solutions, as well as other non-toxic compatible substances used in pharmaceutical formulations. Wetting agents, emulsifiers and lubricants such as sodium lauryl sulfate and magnesium stearate, as well as coloring agents, releasing agents, coating agents, sweetening, flavoring and perfuming agents, preservatives and antioxidants can also be present in the composition, according to the judgement of the formulator.

By a "therapeutically effective amount" of a compound of the invention is meant a sufficient amount of the compound to treat a gastrointestinal disorder, at a reasonable benefit/risk ratio applicable to any medical treatment. It will be understood, however, that the total daily usage of the compounds and compositions of the present invention will be decided by the attending physician within the scope of sound medical judgement. The specific therapeutically effective dose level for any particular patient will depend upon a variety of factors including the disorder being treated and the severity of the disorder; activity of the specific compound employed; the specific composition employed; the age, body weight, general health, sex and diet of the patient; the time of administration, route of administration, and rate of excretion of the specific compound employed; the duration of the treatment; drugs used in combination or coincidental with the specific compound employed; and like factors well known in the medical arts.

The total daily dose of the compounds of this invention administered to a human or other mammal in single or in divided doses can be in amounts, for example, of from about 0.01 to about 25 mg/kg body weight or, more usually, from about 0.1 to about 15 mg/kg body weight. Single dose compositions may contain such amounts or submultiples thereof as make up the daily dose. In general, treatment regimens according to the present invention comprise administration to a patient in need of such treatment of from about 10 mg to about 1000 mg of the compound(s) of this invention per day in multiple doses or in a single dose.

Liquid dosage forms for oral administration may include pharmaceutically acceptable emulsions, microemulsions, solutions, suspensions, syrups and elixirs containing inert diluents commonly used in the art such as water. Such compositions may also comprise adjuvants such as wetting agents; emulsifying or suspending agents and sweetening, flavoring or perfuming agents.

Injectable preparations, as for example sterile injectable aqueous or

oleaginous suspensions, may be formulated according to the known art using suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents. The sterile injectable preparation may also be a sterile injectable solution, suspension or emulsion in a nontoxic parenterally acceptable diluent or solvent, as for example in solution in 1,3-butanediol. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that may be employed are water, Ringer's solution, U.S.P. and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose any bland fixed oil can be employed including synthetic mono- or diglycerides. In addition, fatty acids such as oleic acid may be used in the preparation of injectables.

The injectable formulation can be sterilized, as for example by filtration through a bacteria-retaining filter or by incorporating sterilizing agents in the form of sterile solid compositions which can be dissolved or dispersed in sterile water or other sterile injectable medium just prior to use.

In order to prolong the effect of a drug, it is often desirable to slow the absorption of a drug from subcutaneous or intramuscular injection. The most common way to accomplish this is to inject a suspension of crystalline or amorphous material with poor water solubility. The rate of absorption of the drug becomes dependent on the rate of dissolution of the drug which is, in turn, dependent on the physical state of the drug, as for example, its crystal size and crystalline form. Another approach to delaying absorption of a drug is to administer the drug as a solution or suspension in oil. Injectable depot forms can also be made by forming microcapsule matrices of drugs and biodegradable polymers such as polylactide-polyglycolide. Depending on the ratio of drug to polymer and the composition of the polymer, the rate of drug release can be controlled. Examples of other biodegradable polymers include poly-orthoesters and polyanhydrides. The depot injectables can also be made by entrapping the drug in liposomes or microemulsions which are compatible with body tissues.

Solid dosage forms for oral administration may include capsules, tablets, pills, powders, prills and granules. In such solid dosage forms the active compound may be admixed with at least one inert diluent such as sucrose, lactose or starch. Such dosage forms may also comprise, as is normal practice, additional substances other than inert diluents, e.g., tableting lubricants and other tableting aids such as magnesium stearate and microcrystalline cellulose. In the case of capsules, tablets and pills, the dosage forms may also comprise buffering agents. Tablets and pills can additionally be prepared with enteric coatings and other

release-controlling coatings.

Solid compositions of a similar type may also be employed as fillers in soft and hard-filled gelatin capsules using such excipients as lactose or milk sugar as well as high molecular weight polyethylene glycols and the like.

The active compounds can also be combined in micro-encapsulated form with one or more excipients as noted above. The solid dosage forms of tablets, dragees, capsules, pills, and granules can be prepared with coatings and shells such as enteric coatings and other coatings well known in the pharmaceutical formulating art. They may optionally contain opacifying agents and can also be of a composition that they release the active ingredient(s) only, or preferably, in a certain part of the intestinal tract, optionally in a delayed manner. Examples of embedding compositions which can be used include polymeric substances and waxes.

The compounds of the present invention may be synthesized by the reaction schemes I through VII presented below, in which A and R¹-R⁹ correspond to the groups defined with respect to formula (I). However, it should be noted that, prior to ring closure and formation of a lactam, R⁶ in the following schemes is limited to hydrogen and -OH. Moreover, it will be observed that certain schemes, such as Scheme IA, are useful only where R⁶ is -OH.

Scheme I

Erythromycin A or C is treated with a suitable reagent for acetylating the 2'-hydroxyl group, such as acetic anhydride or acetyl chloride, in the presence of a suitable base, such as triethylamine, pyridine or DMAP. The resulting 2'-O-acetyl compound is converted to a ring-contracted compound of Formula 3 by treatment with an appropriate nonaqueous acid, such as glacial acetic acid followed by treatment with a suitable base, preferably in a polar solvent, as for example treatment with potassium carbonate in DMF or ammonium acetate in methanol. Alternatively, compounds of Formula 1 are converted directly into the compounds of Formula 3 by the procedure described in Scheme 1A below.

The compound of Formula 3 is, in turn, converted to the epoxide of Formula 4 by treatment with bis[a,a-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene-methanolato]-diphenyl sulfur (Martin sulfurane). Alternately the hydroxy group on carbon number 13 is activated by treatment with a suitable reagent, as for example methanesulfonyl chloride, and

the activated ester is displaced to form an epoxide upon treatment with a suitable base, as for example sodium or potassium hydroxide or sodium or potassium methoxide or *t*-butoxide, sodium or potassium carbonate. The epoxide ring of the compound of Formula 4 is then opened to form an azido alcohol of Formula 5 by treatment with a nucleophilic hydrozoic acid derivative, such as sodium azide or potassium azide. The azido alcohol is, in turn, converted to an amino alcohol of Formula 10 by treatment with a suitable reducing agent, as for example by hydrogenation in the presence of a catalyst such as Raney nickel, palladium on carbon or platinum oxide, treatment with zinc in acetic acid, or treatment with lithium aluminum hydride. The amino alcohol is cyclized to form a lactam of Formula IA by treatment with a suitable base in a suitable solvent such as ammonium hydroxide in methanol or 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU) in toluene.

Scheme IA

According to scheme IA, which is the preferred scheme for the synthesis of compounds of Formula 11, the compounds of Formula 1 are reacted in a two-part procedure to convert them into compounds of Formula 3. The compound of Formula 1 is first treated with a strong organic acid, as for example acetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, difluoroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid or glycolic acid in a polar organic solvent such as methanol, DMF or acetonitrile. The reaction intermediate is not isolated, but treated directly with a suitable base such as ammonium acetate or potassium carbonate in a suitable organic solvent, such as methanol, DMF or acetonitrile, to form the compound of Formula 3. Preferred reagents are dichloroacetic acid in acetonitrile, followed by potassium carbonate in an aqueous mixture of acetonitrile and methanol. The compounds of Formula 3 are then converted to epoxides of Formula 4 by the methods described above in reaction scheme I. These epoxides are subsequently treated with an amine, as for example ammonia or methylamine and preferably in a polar solvent, to afford the compounds of Formula 11. More preferably, the compounds of Formula 4 are treated with a methanolic solution of the appropriate amine.

Scheme II

2'-O-Acetyl erythromycin (A, B, C or D) is treated with a suitable reagent for

protecting the 4"-hydroxyl group, such as benzyloxycarbonyl chloride, in the presence of a suitable base, such as dimethylaminopyridine. The reaction is carried out in an inert solvent such as methylene chloride and preferably at a low temperature, more preferably at -25°C, to afford a 2'-O-acetyl-4"-O-benzyloxycarbonyl erythromycin derivative. This compound is optionally treated with methanol to remove the acetyl group and is treated sequentially with a suitable nonaqueous acid, such as glacial acetic acid, and a suitable base, such as potassium carbonate in DMF or ammonium acetate in methanol, to afford a compound of Formula 6. A compound of Formula 6 is optionally treated with a suitable reagent for reacetylation of the 2'-hydroxyl group and is treated with a suitable oxidizing agent such as N-chlorosuccinimide/dimethyl sulfide/triethylamine or tetrapropylammonium perruthenate/N-methylmorpholine N-oxide to give a ketone of Formula 7. If the acetyl group is present it is removed with methanol, and the protecting group on the 4"-hydroxyl group is removed (preferably by hydrogenolysis, if the protecting group is CBZ) to give a compound of Formula 8.

The ketone of Formula 8 is converted to an oxime of Formula 9 by treatment with hydroxylamine in the presence of a suitable base such as triethylamine. The oxime of Formula 9 is reduced under suitable conditions, as for example 4 atmospheres of hydrogen over a catalyst such as Raney nickel to afford a mixture of stereoisomers of the amino compounds of Formula 10 (in which the amino bond is shown as a wavy line to represent both steric orientations). One isomer of the amino compound is cyclized to a lactam of Formula 11 by treatment with a suitable base in an appropriate solvent, as for example ammonium hydroxide in methanol or DBU in toluene.

Scheme III

According to reaction scheme III, an erythromycin lactam of Formula 11 is treated with iodine and light in the presence of a suitable base, such as sodium acetate, to afford a N-demethyl derivative of Formula 12. A compound of Formula 12 is, in turn, treated with a suitable alkylating agent such as allyl bromide to afford a compound of Formula 13. Alternatively, a compound of Formula 12 is treated with an appropriate aldehyde to give an imine which is reduced (preferably *in situ*) by hydrogenation in the presence of a suitable catalyst as for example, palladium on carbon, to afford a compound of Formula 13. The compounds of Formula 13 are treated with iodine and light in the presence of a suitable base, for example sodium

acetate, to afford the N-demethyl derivative of Formula 14. A compound of Formula 14 is, in turn, treated with a suitable alkylating agent such as allyl bromide to afford a compound of Formula 15. Alternatively, a compound of Formula 14 is treated with an appropriate aldehyde, as for example acetaldehyde, to give an imine which is reduced (preferably *in situ*) by hydrogenation in the presence of a suitable catalyst, as for example palladium on carbon, to afford a compound of Formula 15.

Other alkylating agents which may be used in preparing compounds of Formula 13 and Formula 15 are loweralkyl halides such as ethyl bromide, halo-substituted loweralkyl halides, cyano-substituted loweralkyl halides, hydroxy-substituted loweralkyl halides, other loweralkenyl halides such as methylallyl chloride, loweralkynyl halides such as propargyl bromide, lower cycloalkyl halides, lower cycloalkylmethyl halides such as lower cyclopropylmethyl and benzyl halides.

Scheme IV

According to reaction scheme IV, an erythromycin lactam derivative of Formula 11 or 15 is treated with an a loweralkyl halide such as methyl iodide or ethyl bromide, a loweralkenyl halide such as allyl bromide, a loweralkynyl halide such as propargyl bromide or a benzyl halide such as benzyl bromide to afford a quaternary salt derivative of Formula 16.

Scheme V

According to reaction scheme V, an erythromycin A or C lactam of Formula 11 or 15 (wherein R⁵ and R⁶ are both OH) is treated with a suitable carbonic acid derivative such as ethylene carbonate, carbonyl diimidazole or thiocarbonyl diimidazole to afford a carbonate derivative of Formula 17. Methods for preparing the loweralkanoyl and -S(O)₂CH₃ derivatives (compounds of formula (I) wherein R⁵ or R⁶ are loweralkanoyl and -S(O)₂CH₃) are well known in the art are, for example, are described by S. Omura and Z. Itoh in European Application Number 213,617, published November 3, 1987. Alternatively, reaction of a suitably protected lactam of formula 11 or 15 with a base, for example, sodium hydride, and an alkylating agent, such as methyl iodide, affords alkyl derivatives wherein R⁵ or R⁶ may be a loweralkyl group.

Scheme VI

According to reaction scheme VI, an erythromycin lactam of Formula 11 is reduced by catalytic hydrogenation using a suitable catalyst such as platinum oxide in the presence of a suitable acid such as difluoroacetic acid in a suitable solvent, preferably acetic acid, to afford the compounds of Formula 18.

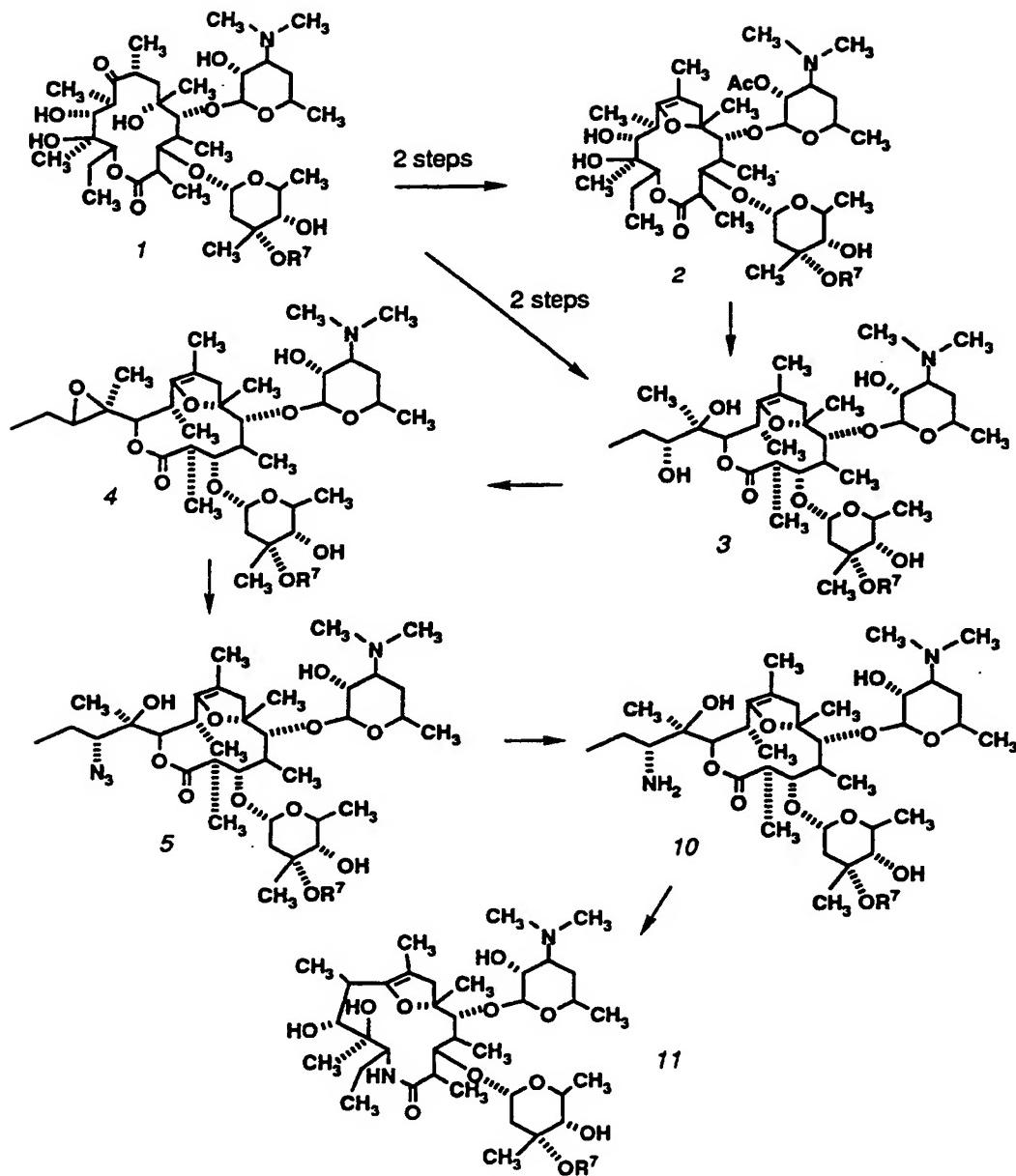
Scheme VII

According to reaction scheme VII, an erythromycin lactam of Formula 11 (wherein R⁶ is OH) is treated with aqueous acid to afford a mixture of compounds which includes the compounds of Formulas 19 and 20. The compounds of Formulas 19 and 20 (wherein wavy lines indicate both stereoisomers are formed) are also formed *in vivo* when compounds of Formula 11 are exposed to the acidic conditions of the stomach.

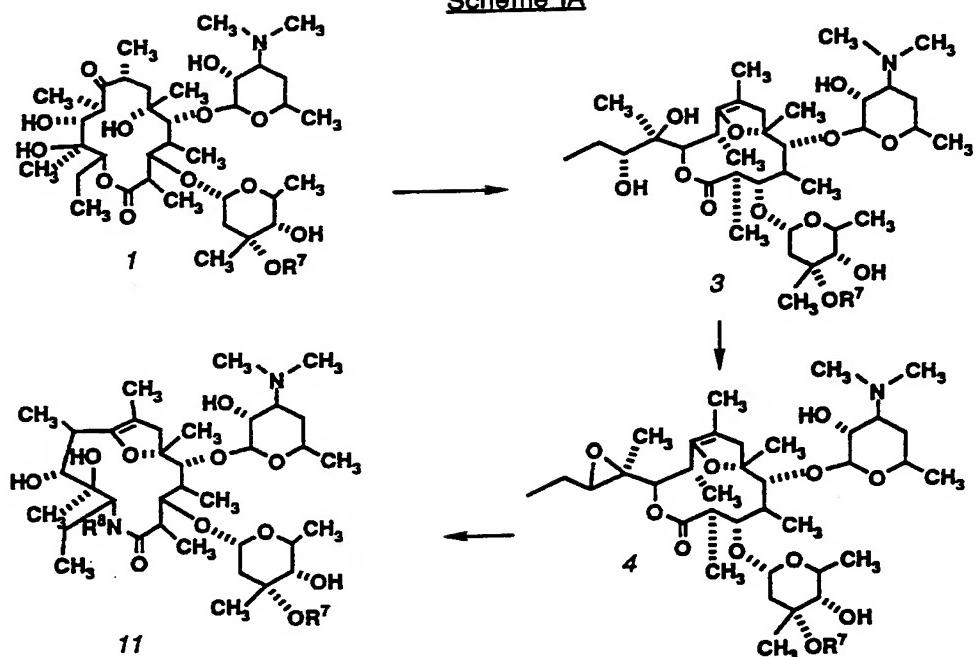
Scheme VIII

According to Scheme VIII, the ring-contracted epoxide compound of Formula 4 is treated with a suitable reagent for acetylating the 2'-hydroxyl group, such as acetic anhydride or acetyl chloride, in the presence of a suitable base, such as triethylamine, pyridine or DMAP. The compound of Formula 21 is converted to the 4"-deoxy compound by treatment with 1,1'-thiocarbonyldiimidazole (Aldrich Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin) in the presence of a suitable base such as triethylamine, pyridine or DMAP. The compound of Formula 21 is in turn treated with a selective reducing agent, as for example tri-*n*-butyl tin hydride and AIBN (2,2'-azobis(2-methylpropionitrile), Alfa Catalog Chemicals) in an inert atmosphere to give the 4"-deoxy compound of Formula 23. This compound is then treated with an appropriate amine, such as ammonia or methylamine, and preferably in a polar solvent, to afford the desired 4"-deoxy lactams (compounds 24 and 25). These compounds may optionally be further modified by the reactions described in the previous Schemes III-VII, substituting the compounds of Formula 24 or 25 for compounds of Formula 11.

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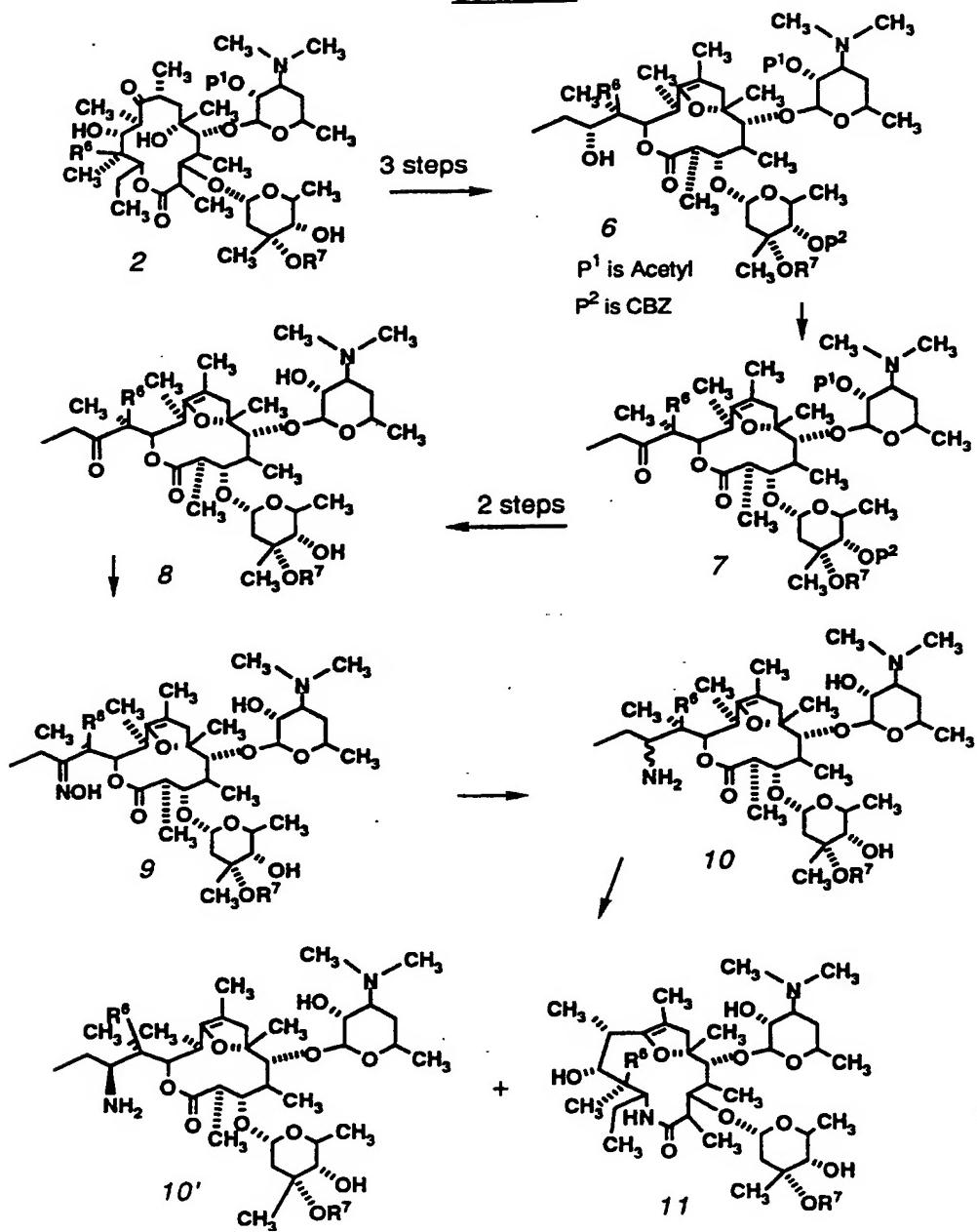
Scheme I

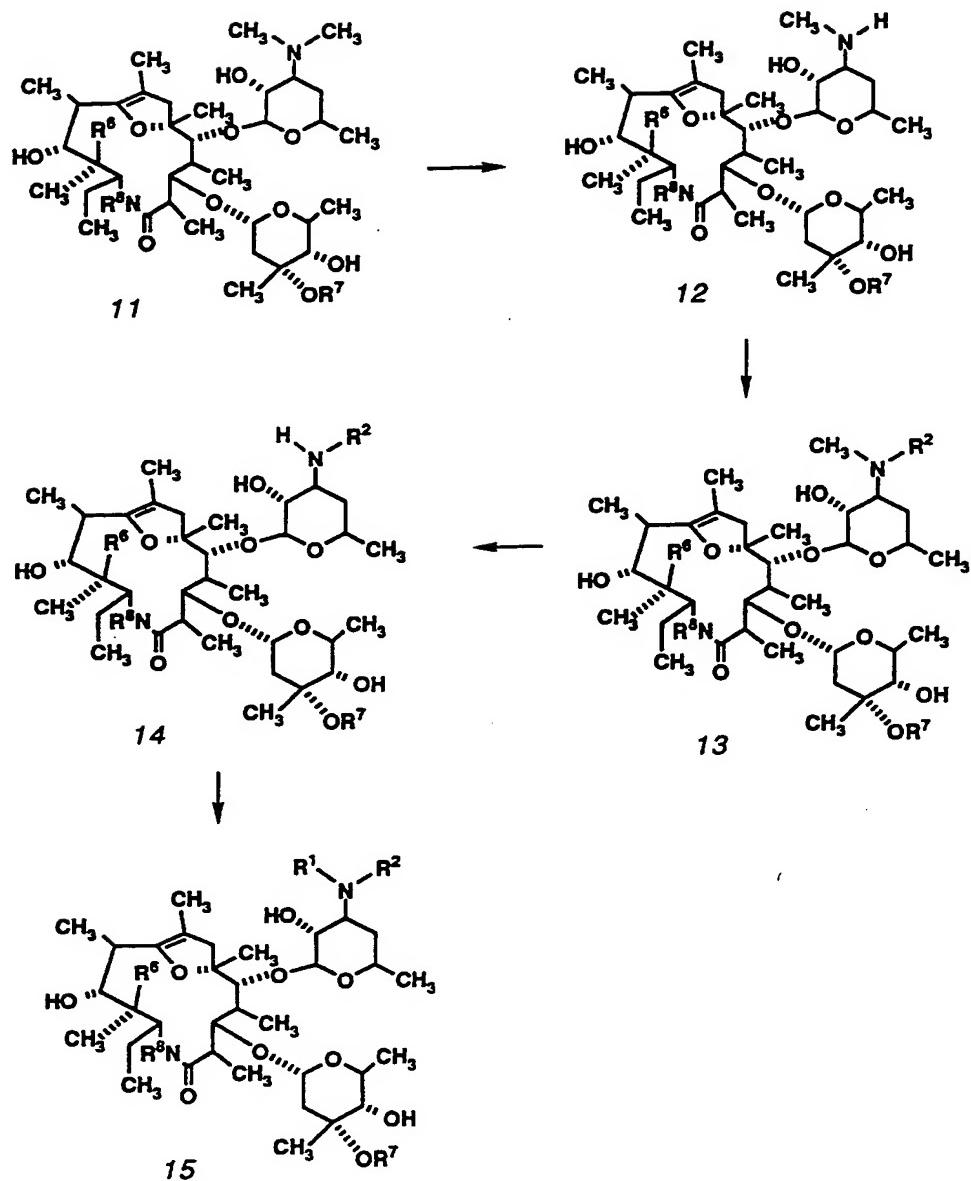
Scheme IA

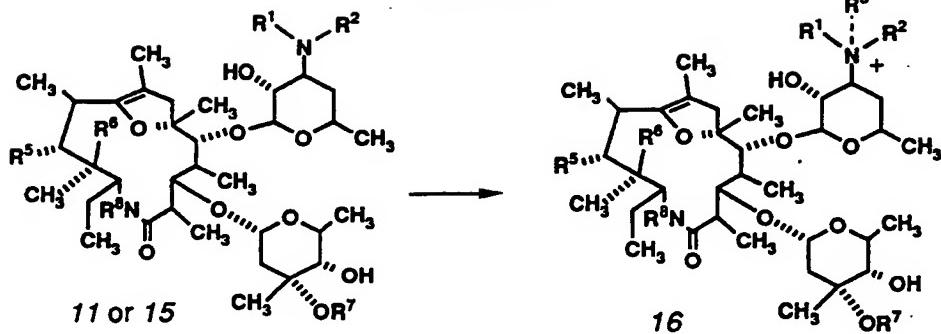
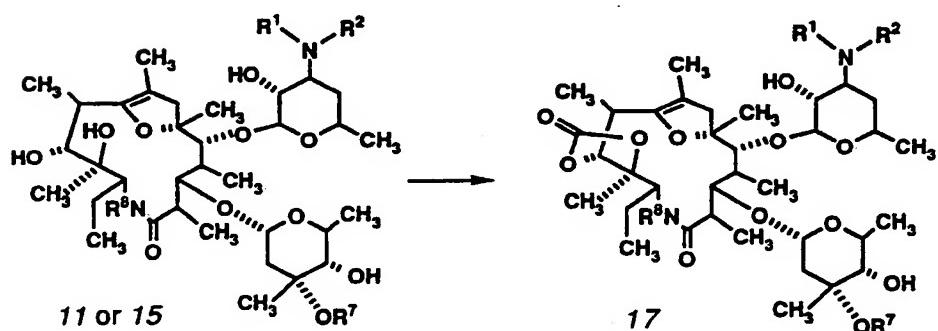


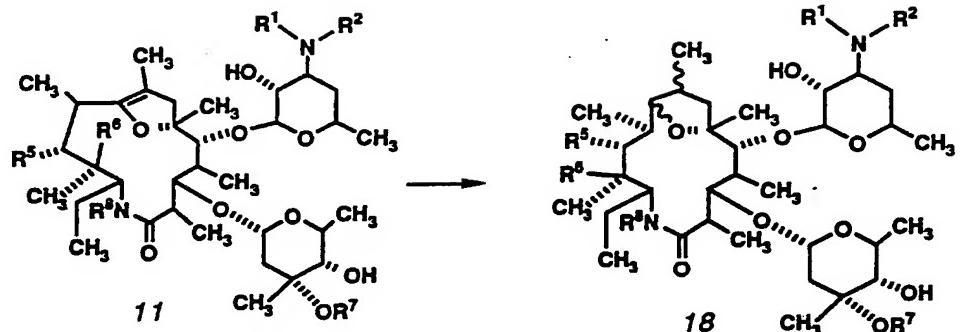
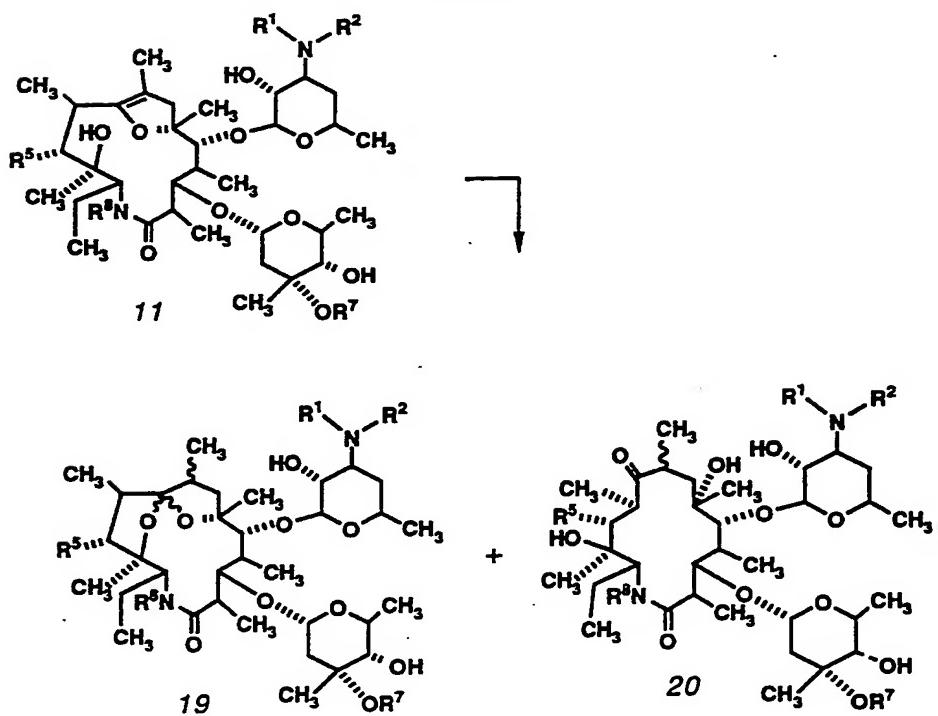
-23-

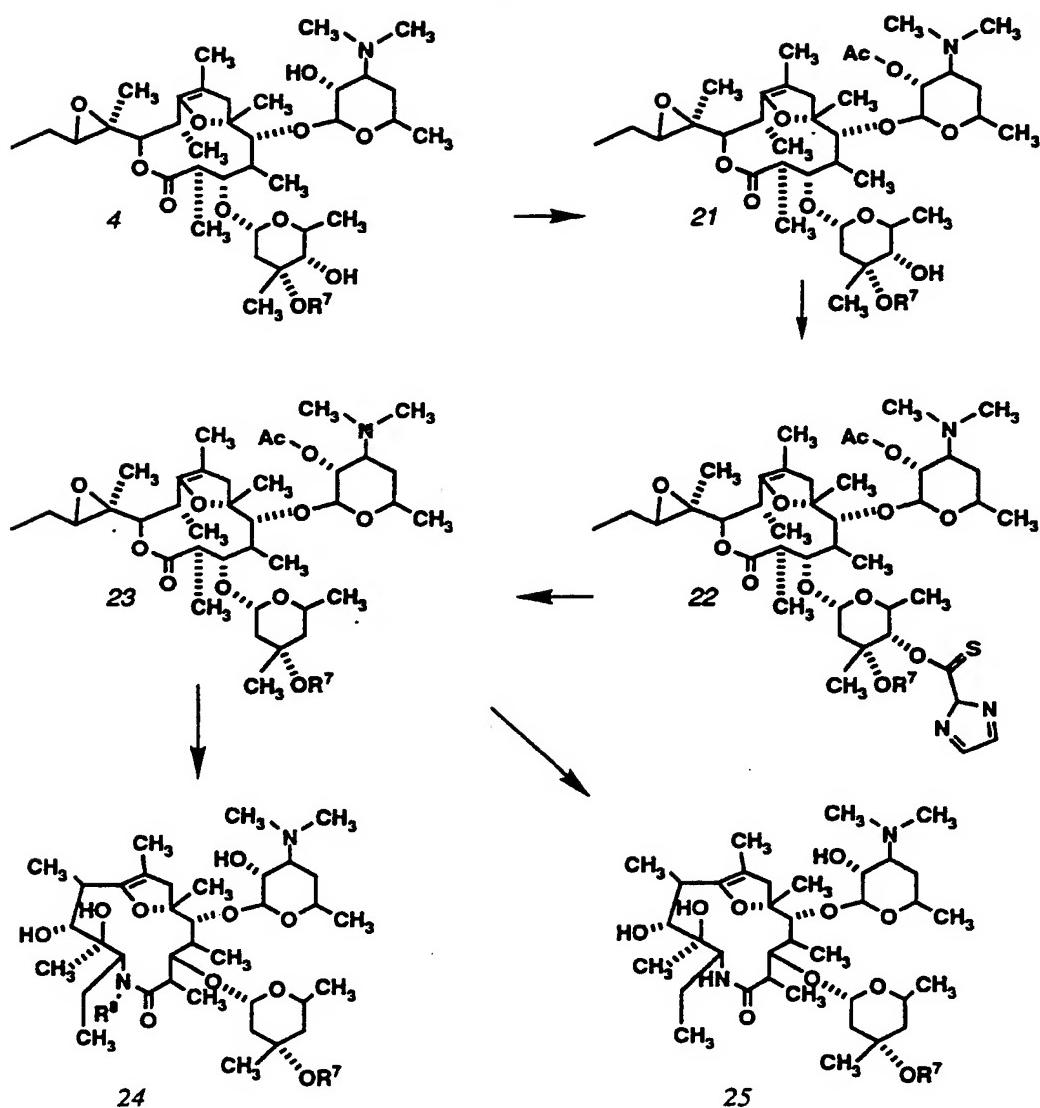
Scheme II



Scheme III

Scheme IVScheme V

Scheme VIScheme VII

Scheme VIII

The foregoing may be better understood by reference to the following examples, which are provided for illustration only and are not intended as a limitation of the invention.

Example 1

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one

Step 1: 2'-O-Acetylerythromycin A

Erythromycin A (50.0 g, 68.1 mmol) (commercially available from Abbott Laboratories) was dissolved in 600 mL of methylene chloride (CH_2Cl_2) at ambient temperature. Triethylamine (20 mL) and 10 mL (10.82 g, 106 mmol) of acetic anhydride were added to this solution. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux and 100 mL of CH_2Cl_2 was distilled from the reaction mixture to remove any traces of water. The reaction mixture was heated at reflux temperature for an additional five hours. After six hours, when the reaction was complete, according to TLC analysis, the reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature and transferred to a separatory funnel. The CH_2Cl_2 solution was washed with 300 mL of ammonium hydroxide/sodium bicarbonate solution containing 2.9% ammonia and 1.8% sodium bicarbonate, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. The CH_2Cl_2 was removed using a rotary evaporator with a water bath temperature of 30-40°C. The residue was crystallized from 200 mL of acetonitrile (CH_3CN) by first dissolving it in hot CH_3CN and allowing the solution to stand overnight at ambient temperature, then cooling it to -25°C and maintaining this temperature for 24 hours. The product was isolated as white crystals which were washed with cold (-25°C) CH_3CN and dried in a vacuum oven at 50°C for approximately 64 hours. The 2'-O-acetylerythromycin A was obtained in 83% yield (43.91 g).

Step 2: 2'-O-Acetyl-8,9-didehydro-9-deoxy-6-deoxy-6,9-epoxyerythromycin A

2'-O-Acetylerythromycin A (20 g, 25.8 mmol) from Step 1 was dissolved in 115 mL of glacial acetic acid. The resultant solution was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 hours. The acetic acid was removed *in vacuo*. The complete removal of the acetic acid was accomplished by azeotropic distillation with toluene. The residue was dissolved in 200 mL of ethyl acetate and was washed with a mixture of 100 mL of 5% aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and 10 mL of concentrated aqueous ammonium hydroxide solution. The aqueous layer was extracted with 3 X 100 mL of ethyl acetate. The combined ethyl acetate layers were washed with 200 mL of

brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue (19.67 g) was crystallized from ethyl acetate to give 13.54 g (69 % yield) of the title compound: DCI-NH₃ MS M/Z: 758 (M+H)⁺.

Step 3: [2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*,2R*)]6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-7-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(1,2-dihydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one

2'-O-Acetyl-8,9-didehydro-9-deoxo-6-deoxy-6,9-epoxyerythromycin A (5.75 g, 7.6 mmol) from Step 1 was dissolved in 35 mL of anhydrous N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF). Solid anhydrous potassium carbonate was finely powdered and added to the resultant solution. The suspension was stirred at ambient temperature for 3 days. The reaction mixture was diluted with ice-water (100 mL) and was extracted with ethyl acetate (1 X 150 mL and 3 X 50 mL). The combined ethyl acetate layers were washed with 100 mL of brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue (7.03 g) was chromatographed on 150 g of silica gel eluted with toluene:methanol (10:1). The residue was dissolved in methanol and the solution was left overnight at ambient temperature to cleave the acetyl group. The solution was concentrated *in vacuo* to give 1.56 g (29% yield) of the title compound; IR (0.15% in CCl₄) 3600, 3550 and 1720 cm⁻¹.

Step 4: [2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*,2S*)]6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-7-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(1,2-epoxy-1-methylbutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one

[2B-[2B*,3B*(1B*,2B*),6B*,7S*,8S*,9B*,10B*]-7-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(1,2-dihydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one (0.5 g, 0.7 mmol) from Step 3 was dissolved in 1 mL of dry methylene chloride and the resultant solution was added dropwise to a stirred solution of 0.94 g (1.4 mmol) of stirred bis[a,a'-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene-methanolato]-diphenylsulfur (Martin sulfurane; commercially available from Aldrich Chemical Company) in 1 mL of dry methylene chloride. The reaction mixture was stirred for 45 minutes and then poured into a separatory funnel containing 30 mL of ethyl acetate. Aqueous 5% sodium

bicarbonate solution (30 mL) was added until the pH of the solution was neutral. The ethyl acetate layer was separated and the aqueous mixture was extracted with 3 X 10 mL of ethyl acetate. The combined ethyl acetate layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to a yellow oil. The residue was chromatographed on approximately 50 g of silica gel eluted sequentially with 2 L of toluene/acetone (5:1), 2,125 mL of toluene/methanol (10:1) and 1500 mL of toluene/methanol (5:2) to give 0.5 g of the title compound; DCI NH₃ MS M/Z: 698 (M+H)⁺; IR (0.15% in CCl₄) 3555 and 1725 cm⁻¹.

Step 5: [2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*,2R*)]6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-3-(2-Azido-1-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-7-[(2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one

[2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*,2S*)]6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-7-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(1,2-epoxy-1-methylbutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one (14.19 g, 20.3 mmol), from Step 4, was dissolved in 350 mL of 2-methoxyethanol. To this solution, with stirring, was added a solution of 10.6 g (0.163 mmol) of sodium azide and 0.853 g (0.16 mmol) of ammonium chloride in 141 mL of water. The reaction mixture was heated at reflux temperature for 5 days. The reaction mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel and 200 mL of 5% aqueous sodium bicarbonate was added. The mixture was extracted with 200 mL of methylene chloride followed by 2 X 100 mL of methylene chloride. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to a yellow oil. The oil was chromatographed on approximately 500 g of silica gel eluted with chloroform/methanol/ammonia (10:1: 0.0125) to give 8.5 g (57% yield) of the title compound as a yellow glass; DCI NH₃ MS M/Z: 741 (M+H)⁺; IR (0.15% in CCl₄) 3590, 3548, 3470, 2110 and 1735 cm⁻¹.

Step 6: [2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*,2R*)]6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-3-(2-Amino-1-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-7-[(2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one

[2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*,2R*)]6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-3-(2-Azido-1-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-7-[(2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-

2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one (1 g, 1.35 mmol) from Step 5, 4.5 g of Raney nickel and 100 mL of methanol were combined under 4 atmospheres of hydrogen and the mixture was shaken at ambient temperature for 24 hours. The catalyst was removed by filtration and the filtrate concentrated under reduced pressure to a light-green glass. The glass (1.08 g) was dissolved in 100 mL of methylene chloride and washed with 100 mL of 5% aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The aqueous layer was extracted with 3 X 50 mL of methylene chloride. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to 880 mg (91% yield) of the title compound; DCI NH₃ MS M/Z: 715 (M+H)⁺; IR (0.15% in CCl₄) 3595, 3548, 3470, and 1725 cm⁻¹. Analysis calculated for C₃₇H₆₆N₂O₁₁: C, 62.16; H, 9.31; N, 3.92. Found: C, 62.19; H, 9.21; N, 3.52.

Step 7: [2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one
[2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*,2R*),6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]]-3-(2-Amino-1-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-7-[(2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one (0.81 g, 1.1 mmol) was dissolved in 88 mL of methanol. Ammonium hydroxide (8.5 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 24 hours. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*. Methylene chloride was added to and evaporated from the residue twice to remove residual water affording 770 mg (95% yield) of the title compound; DCI NH₃ MS M/Z: 715 (M+H)⁺; IR (0.15% in CCl₄) 3560, 3442, 3358, 1703 and 1660 cm⁻¹.

Example 1A

Alternate preparation of

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one

Step 1: [2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*,2R*)]6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-7-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(1,2-dihydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one (the product of Step 3 of Example 1)

Erythromycin A (100 g, 136.25 mmol) was dissolved in 1 L of methanol and 62.5 mL (1090 mmol, 8 equivalents) of glacial acetic acid was added. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux and refluxed for 4.25 hours. The reaction mixture was then cooled in an ice bath and to the cooled mixture was added, dropwise over a 15 minute period, 73.5 mL (1090 mmol, 8 equivalents) of concentrated ammonium hydroxide. The reaction mixture was then brought to reflux and refluxed for 24 hours. After keeping the reaction mixture at 25°C overnight, it was concentrated to a solid mass under reduced pressure using a water bath at 55°C. The residue was taken up in a mixture of 500 mL of ethyl acetate, 400 mL of water and 100 mL of concentrated ammonium hydroxide. After stirring for approximately 20 min, the ethyl acetate layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with 250 mL of ethyl acetate. The combined ethyl acetate solution was washed with 2 X 350 mL of brine and 2 X 350 mL of water, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to dryness. The residue was dried at 25°C (1 mm Hg) for 18 hours to afford 93.1 g of the crude product. The crude product was dissolved in 300 mL of acetonitrile and allowed to crystallize (4 hours at ambient temperature and approximately 65 hours at -25°C). The crystals were dried at 65°C (over P₂O₅) in a vacuum oven to give 54.2 g of the title compound, m.p. 125-130°C.

Step 2: [2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*,2S*)]6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-7-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(1,2-epoxy-1-methylbutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one

[2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*,2R*)]6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-7-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(1,2-dihydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one (0.5 g, 0.7 mmol) from Step 1 was dissolved in 1 mL of dry methylene chloride and the resultant solution was added dropwise to a stirred solution of 0.94 g (1.4 mmol) of bis[a,a-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene-methanolato]-diphenylsulfur (Martin sulfurane; commercially available from Aldrich Chemical Company) in 1 mL of methylene

chloride. The reaction mixture was stirred for 45 minutes and then poured into a separatory funnel containing 30 mL of ethyl acetate. Aqueous 5% sodium bicarbonate solution (30 mL) was added until the pH of the solution was neutral. The ethyl acetate layer was separated and the aqueous mixture was extracted with 3 X 10 mL of ethyl acetate. The combined ethyl acetate layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to a yellow oil. The residue was chromatographed on approximately 50 g of silica gel eluted sequentially with 2 L of toluene/acetone (5:1), 2,125 mL of toluene/methanol (10:1) and 1500 mL of toluene/methanol (5:2) to give 0.5 g of the title compound; DCI NH₃ MS M/Z: 698 (M+H)⁺; IR (0.15% in CCl₄) 3555 and 1725 cm⁻¹.

Step 3: [2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one
[2R-(2R*,3R*(1R*,2S*),6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*)]-7-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(1,2-epoxy-1-methylbutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one (2.00 g, 2.87 mmol), from Step 2, was dissolved in 16 mL of methanol, in a heavy-walled glass reaction tube. To the resultant solution was added 4.0 mL of concentrated ammonium hydroxide (59.2 mmol ammonia, 20.6 equivalents). The tube was sealed with a Teflon® "O" ring-type-screw plug. The reaction mixture was then heated to 90-92°C in an oil bath. The progress of the reacton was followed by HPLC using a YMC reverse phase R-ODS-7 HPLC column eluted at 1.00 mL/minute with 60% aqueous methanol containing 10 g/L of ammonium acetate trihydrate, 25 mL/L glacial acetic acid and 50 mL/L of tetrahydrofuran. After 6 days, the reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature and then diluted with 250 mL of 8% aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution. The pH of the solution was brought to 10 by the addition of 10 mL of concentrated ammonium hydroxide and the basic solution was extracted with 3 X 50 mL portions of chloroform. The combined chloroform extracts were washed with 50 mL of a 1:1 solution of 8% aqueous sodium bicarbonate and brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* in a water bath at 45°C. The residue was dried at 25°C under vacuum for 3 hours to give 2.277 g of crude product. A column of silica gel (100 g), which had been washed with 1 L of 40% methanol in acetonitrile containing 2% concentrated ammonium

hydroxide and 1 L of 0.1% concentrated ammonium hydroxide in acetonitrile, was equilibrated with 0.5 L of the eluent, 10% acetonitrile in chloroform containing 3.0% methanol and 0.3% concentrated ammonium hydroxide. The crude product was then chromatographed, eluting at 2.5 mL/minute. The fractions containing the desired product were combined and concentrated *in vacuo* in a water bath at 45°C. The residue was dissolved in 50 mL of methanol and the resultant solution was filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give, after drying *in vacuo* at 25°C for 3 days, 1.752 g (85.4% yield) of the title compound. A sample was crystallized from acetonitrile at -25°C to give needle-like crystals, m.p. 152-156°C after drying at 1 Torr/100°C; $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -39.2^\circ$ (c 1.00; MeOH)

Example 2

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one

Step 1: 2'-O-Acetyl-4"-O-benzyloxycarbonylerythromycin A

2'-O-Acetylerythromycin A (30 g, 38.6 mmol), the product of Step 1 of Example 1, was dissolved in 150 mL of methylene chloride. Dimethylaminopyridine (18.3 g, 149.8 mmol) was added and the solution was cooled to -40°C in an acetonitrile/dry ice bath. Benzyloxycarbonyl chloride (16.8 mL, 110 mmol) was added and the solution was stirred at -40°C until a gel formed. After keeping the reaction mixture at -25°C for 3 days, the mixture was poured into a separatory funnel and was washed with phosphate buffer (pH 5.0). The organic layer was washed with 5% aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The aqueous sodium bicarbonate layer was extracted with methylene chloride. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to an off-white glass. The glass was recrystallized from acetonitrile to give 21.39 g (61% yield) of the title compound; DCI NH₃ MS M/Z: 910.

Step 2: 2'-O-Acetyl-4"-O-benzyloxycarbonyl-8,9-didehydro-9-deoxo-6-deoxy-6,9-epoxyerythromycin A

2'-O-Acetyl-4"-O-benzyloxycarbonylerythromycin A (21.29 g, 23.37 mmol),

from Step 1, was dissolved in 115 mL of glacial acetic acid and the resultant solution was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 hours. The acetic acid was azeotropically removed *in vacuo* using toluene. The residue was dissolved in 500 mL of ethyl acetate and the ethyl acetate solution was washed with a mixture of 300 mL of 5% aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and 10 mL of ammonium hydroxide. The aqueous layer was extracted with 100 mL of ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 19.39 g (93% yield) of the title compound as a white glass; DCI NH₃ MS M/Z: 892.

Step 3: [2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*,2R*)]6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-9-[[2-O-Acetyl-3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)-β-D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-7-[(4-O-benzyloxycarbonyl)-2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl-α-L-ribo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-3-(1,2-dihydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one

Following the procedures described in Step 3 of Example 1, and purifying the product by chromatography on silica gel eluted with toluene/acetone (5:1) followed by toluene/acetone (10:3), 5.3 g (5.95 mmol) of the product of Step 2 above was treated with potassium carbonate in DMF to give 1.46 g (28% yield) of the title compound; DCI NH₃ MS M/Z: 892; IR (5% in CDCl₃) 3595, 3560 and 1740 cm⁻¹.

Step 4: [2R-[2R*,3R*(1S*)]6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-9-[[2-O-Acetyl-3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)-β-D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-7-[(4-O-benzyloxycarbonyl)-2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl-α-L-ribo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-3-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-2-oxobutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one

N-chlorosuccinimide (0.57 g, 4.27 mmol) was dissolved in 5.05 mL of toluene and the resultant solution was cooled to -10°C. Dimethyl sulfide (0.41 mL, 5.58 mmol) was added and the solution was stirred at -10°C for 20 minutes. A solution of [2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*,2R*)]6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-9-[[2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)-β-D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-7-[(4-O-benzyloxycarbonyl)-2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl-α-L-ribo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-3-(1,2-dihydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one (0.5 g, 0.56 mmol), from Step 3, in 1.28 mL of toluene was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at -40°C for 3.5 hours. The reaction was then quenched by the addition of triethylamine and the reaction mixture was transferred to a separatory

funnel and a 5% aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution was added. The aqueous layer was extracted with 4 X 50 mL of toluene and once with 50 mL of methylene chloride. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 0.455 g (91% yield) of the title compound; DCI NH₃ MS M/Z: 890; IR (5% in CDCl₃) 3540 and 1740 cm⁻¹.

Step 5: [2R-[2R*,3R*(1S*),6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-7-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-2-oxobutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one
[2R-[2R*,3R*(1S*),6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-9-[[2-O-Acetyl-3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-7-[(4-O-benzyloxycarbonyl-2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-2-oxobutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one (3.57 g, 4.02 mmol), from Step 4, was dissolved in 200 mL of methanol. To this solution was added 3.57 g of 10% palladium on carbon. The reaction mixture was shaken at ambient temperature under 4 atmospheres of hydrogen for 24 hours. The catalyst was removed by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue (2.5 g) was dissolved in 200 mL of methylene chloride. The methylene chloride solution was washed with 100 mL of 5% aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The aqueous wash was extracted with 3 X 50 mL of methylene chloride. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 2.01 g (70% yield) of the title compound; FAB MS M/Z: 714 (M+H)⁺.

Step 6: [2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*),6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-7-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-2-oximidobutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one
[2R-[2R*,3R*(1S*),6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-7-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-2-oxo-butyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one (0.5 g, 0.7 mmol), from Step 5, was dissolved in 10 mL of ethyl alcohol. To this solution was added 0.39 g (6.05 mmol) of hydroxylamine hydrochloride and 0.6 mL (4.23 mmol) of

triethylamine. The reaction mixture was heated at reflux temperature for 84 hours. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to ambient temperature and then it was poured into a separatory funnel along with 200 mL of methylene chloride and washed with 100 mL of 5% aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The aqueous layer was extracted with 2 X 50 mL of methylene chloride, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue (200 mg out of total of 410 mg) was chromatographed on 50 g of silica gel eluted with chloroform/methanol/ammonia (10:1:0.015) to give 77.8 mg of the title compound; FAB MS M/Z: 729 (M+H)⁺; IR (0.15% in CCl₄) 3595 and 1733 cm⁻¹.

Step 7: [2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one

A mixture of 100 mg (0.137 mmol) of [2B-[2B*,3B*(1B*), 6B*, 7S*, 8S*, 9B*, 10B*]]-7-[(2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(1-hydroxy-1-methyl-2-oximidobutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one, 0.56 g of Raney nickel and 10 mL of ammonia in 90 mL of methanol was shaken at ambient temperature under 4 atmospheres of hydrogen for 24 hours. The catalyst was removed by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to a foam. The foam was dissolved in 50 mL of methylene chloride and washed with 30 mL of 5% aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The aqueous layer was extracted with 3 X 25 mL of methylene chloride. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 99.8 mg of the title compound; LSIMS/NBA, DMF M/Z: 715 (M+H)⁺; IR (0.15% in CCl₄) 3560, 3440, 3355, 1703 and 1660 cm⁻¹.

Example 3

[2R-(2R*,3S*,4S*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3-hydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one

Step 1: 2'-O-Acetylerythromycin B

Following the procedures described in Step 1 of Example 1, replacing erythromycin A with erythromycin B, the title compound was prepared.

Step 2: 2'-O-Acetyl-4"-O-benzyloxycarbonylerythromycin B

A mixture of 30.60 g (40.264 mmol) of 2'-O-acetylerythromycin B and 15.00 g (122.78 mmol) of dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) was dissolved in 75 mL of methylene chloride. The resultant solution was cooled to -25°C in a dry ice/CCl₄ bath. Benzylchloroformate (11.5 mL, 56.41 mmol) was added and the mixture was stored at -25°C overnight. TLC analysis indicated incomplete reaction, therefore, DMAP (7.5 g) and benzylchloroformate (6 mL) were added and the mixture stirred at -25°C for 6 hours. The reaction mixture was then diluted with 400 mL of ethyl acetate and was washed sequentially with 2 X 100 mL of 4% aqueous sodium bicarbonate, 100 mL of brine, 3 X 100 mL of 10% aqueous potassium dihydrogen phosphate/ brine (4:1), 100 mL of brine and 100 mL of 4% aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution. The ethyl acetate solution was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to a semi-solid glass. The residue (45.14 g) was triturated with 300 mL of heptane to give 33.44 g (93% yield) of the title compound.

Step 3: [2R-[2R*,3S*(1S*,2R*)]6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-7-[(4-O-Benzylcarbonyl-2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(2-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[(3,4,6-trIDEOXY-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one

2'-O-Acetyl-4"-O-benzyloxycarbonylerythromycin B (10.11 g, 11.307 mmol) was dissolved in 250 mL of methanol and the solution was allowed to stand at 25°C for 3 days. Glacial acetic acid (5.43 mL (94.92 mmol) was added and the resultant mixture was heated at reflux temperature for 48 hours. The reaction was then cooled to ambient temperature and 6.41 mL (94.92 mmol) of concentrated ammonium hydroxide was added. The reaction mixture was heated at reflux temperature for 9 days. The reaction mixture was concentrated to 25 mL and then diluted with 300 mL of 4% aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The aqueous mixture was extracted with 1 X 100 mL of chloroform followed by 2 X 50 mL of chloroform. The combined organic extracts were washed with 100 mL of 4% aqueous sodium bicarbonate, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. Acetonitrile was added to the residue to azeptropically remove residual

chloroform and water and evaporated under reduced pressure to give 8.91 g of the title compound which was taken on to the next step without purification.

Step 4: [2R-[2R*,3S*(1S*,2R*)6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-9-[[2-O-Acetyl-3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)-β-D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-7-[(4-O-benzyloxycarbonyl-2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl-α-L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(2-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one

[2R-[2R*,3S*(1S*,2R*)6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-7-[(4-O-Benzyloxycarbonyl-2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl-α-L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(2-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)-β-D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one (8.84 g, 10.599 mmol), from Step 3, was dissolved in 175 mL of methylene chloride. Acetic anhydride (3.5 mL) and triethylamine (9 mL) were added and the reaction mixture was allowed to stand at ambient temperature for 2.5 days. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was dissolved in 200 mL of ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate solution was washed with 4 X 50 mL of 4% aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution. Solid sodium chloride (20 mL) was added to each of the second, third and fourth washes to improve the phase separation. The ethyl acetate solution was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 9.12 g of the title compound as a white glass; IR (0.15% in CCl₄): 3530, 1748 and 1718 cm⁻¹.

Step 5: [2R-[2R*,3R*(1R)6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-9-[[2-O-Acetyl-3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)-β-D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-7-[(4-O-benzyloxycarbonyl-2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl-α-L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-3-(1-methyl-2-oxobutyl)-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one

A mixture of 5.197 g (5.932 mmol) of [2R-[2R*,3S*(1S*,2R*)6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-9-[[2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)-β-D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-7-[(4-O-benzyloxycarbonyl-2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl-α-L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(2-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one from Step 4, 4.20 g (35.85 mmol) of N-methylmorpholine N-oxide and 2.5 g of 4 Å molecular sieves in 26 mL of methylene chloride was stirred at 20°C for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was then cooled to -15°C in an ice/acetone bath and after 15 minutes, 30.9 mg (0.879 mmol) of tetrapropyl-ammonium perruthenate was added. After stirring for several

minutes at -15°C the reaction was allowed to stand at -15°C for 20 hours. The reaction mixture was then filtered into a stirred mixture of 11 g of sodium bisulfite in 100 mL of water, using 200 mL of ethyl acetate to wash the filter cake. The filtrate was diluted with 100 mL of water and after vigorously stirring for 1 hour was filtered. The aqueous layer was separated and discarded. The organic layer was washed with 2 X 100 mL of a 50/50 mixture of brine and 4% aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The ethyl acetate solution was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 4.65 g (90% yield) of the title compound as a white glass.

Step 6: [2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*),6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-7-[(4-O-Benzylloxycarbonyl-2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-3-(1-methyl-2-oxobutyl)-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one

[2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*),6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-9-[[2-O-Acetyl-3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-7-[(4-O-benzylloxycarbonyl-2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-3-(1-methyl-2-oxobutyl)-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one (4.65 g, 5.3 mmol), from Step 5, was dissolved in 100 mL of methanol and kept at 25°C for 4 days. A small amount of precipitate was removed by filtration and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The dried residue (4.39 g) was chromatographed on 200 g of silica gel which had been preconditioned and was eluted with ethyl acetate/heptane/ammonium hydroxide (69.8:30:0.2) to give 1.57 g (35 % yield) of the title compound as a white foam.

Step 7: [2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*),6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-7-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-3-(1-methyl-2-oxobutyl)-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one

[2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*),6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-7-[(4-O-Benzylloxycarbonyl-2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-3-(1-methyl-2-oxobutyl)-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one [8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one (1.52 g, 1.83 mmol) was dissolved in 100 mL of methanol. To the resultant solution was added 75 mg of 10% palladium on carbon. The reaction mixture was shaken at ambient temperature under 4 atmospheres of hydrogen for 1 hour. TLC

analysis on silica gel plates eluted with chloroform/methanol/concentrated ammonium hydroxide (9.5:0.5:0.2) indicated that the reaction was complete. The catalyst was removed by filtration and the filter cake was washed with 100 mL of methanol. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give 1.267 g (99% yield) of the title compound.

Step 8: [2R-[2R^{*},3S^{*}(1S^{*})6R^{*},7S^{*},8S^{*},9R^{*},10R^{*]}]-7-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-3-(1-methyl-2-oximidobutyl)-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one

[2R-[2R^{*},3R^{(1R^{*}),6R^{*},7S^{*},8S^{*},9R^{*},10R^{*]]-7-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-3-(1-methyl-2-oxobutyl)-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino))- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one (1.211 g, 1.735 mmol), from Step 7, was dissolved in 82 mL of absolute ethyl alcohol. To this solution was added 601 mg (8.65 mmol) of hydroxylamine hydrochloride, followed by 725 μ L (5.18 mmol) of triethylamine. The reaction mixture was heated at reflux temperature and monitored by analytical HPLC on a YMC reverse phase AQ-303 column eluted at 1 mL/min with water/acetonitrile/methanol (5:4.5:0.5) containing 6.5 g/L of ammonium acetate. After 18 hours, the reaction mixture was concentrated to a few mLs. Ethyl acetate (150 mL) and 33 mL of 8% aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution were added. The organic layer was washed with 2 X 33 mL of 8% aqueous sodium bicarbonate, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was carried on to the next step without purification.}}

Step 9: Diastereomeric mixture of [2R-[2R^{*},3S^{*}(1S^{*},2R^{*}),6R^{*},7S^{*},8S^{*},9R^{*},10R^{*]}]-3-(2-amino-1-methylbutyl)-7-[(2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one and

[2R-[2R^{*},3S^{*}(1S^{*},2S^{*}),6R^{*},7S^{*},8S^{*},9R^{*},10R^{*]}]-3-(2-amino-1-methylbutyl)-7-[(2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one

[2R-[2R^{*},3S^{(1S^{*}),6R^{*},7S^{*},8S^{*},9R^{*},10R^{*]]-7-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-3-(1-methyl-2-}}

oximidobutyl)-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one (997 mg), from Step 8, was dissolved in 10% ammonium hydroxide in 100 mL of methanol. To this solution was added 2.5 g of Raney nickel and the reaction mixture was shaken at ambient temperature under 4 atmospheres of hydrogen for 18 hours. The catalyst was removed by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The dry residue (895 mg) was dissolved in 120 mL of ethyl acetate and the ethyl acetate solution was washed with 3 X 33 mL of 8% aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and 30 mL of brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give 799 mg of the title mixture as a white glass. The product was carried on to the next step without purification.

Step 10: [2R-(2R*,3S*,4S*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3-hydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one

The diastereomeric mixture of [2R-[2R*,3S*(1S*,2R*),6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-3-(2-amino-1-methylbutyl)-7-[(2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one and [2R-[2R*,3S*(1S*,2S*),6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]]-3-(2-amino-1-methylbutyl)-7-[(2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one (345.1 mg) was dissolved in 9.0 mL of methanol. To this solution was added 1.0 mL of concentrated ammonium hydroxide and the resultant solution was heated at 45°C in a screw capped vial for 9 days. The solution was concentrated *in vacuo* to give 338.6 of a glass. The glass (300 mg) was dissolved in 2.0 mL of methanol and purified by preparative HPLC chromatography. The HPLC column, a D-ODS-7 (20 X 250 cm) C8 reverse phase column was eluted at 14 mL/min. The eluent was prepared by dilution of 36 g of ammonium acetate with 2.1 L of water and 1 L of acetonitrile. The methanol solution was filtered through a 45 μ nylon filter and injected onto the column in 5 batches (4 X 400 μ L and 1 X 200 μ L). The first peak to elute from the column (fraction A; RT=18.6 min) was collected in a flask containing 150 mL of 1 N aqueous ammonium hydroxide. The second peak to elute from the column (fraction B) was collected at 22.8 min. Each fraction was separately concentrated

in vacuo at 45°C to remove acetonitrile. 10% Aqueous sodium carbonate solution (25 mL) was added to the resulting aqueous mixture which was extracted with 5 X 20 mL of chloroform. The combined chloroform extracts were washed with a mixture of 15 mL of brine and 2 mL of concentrated ammonium hydroxide, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. Acetonitrile was added to the residue to azeotropically remove residual chloroform and water and evaporated under reduced pressure to give 65.4 mg (19% yield) of Fraction A (the title compound) and 105 mg (31% yield) of Fraction B (the 2S*-2-amino diastereomer). Fraction A: FAB MS M/Z: 699 (M+H)⁺; IR (0.15% in CCl₄) 3565, 3480, 1650 cm⁻¹. Fraction B: FAB MS M/Z: 699 (M+H)⁺; IR (0.15% in CCl₄) 3558, 3470, 1720 cm⁻¹.

Example 4

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(methylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one (2 g, 2.8 mmol), the product of Example 1, was dissolved in 40 mL of methanol. To this solution at ambient temperature was added 1.9 g (14 mmol) of sodium acetate, followed by 390 mg (1.54 mmol) of iodine, and the resultant solution was exposed to light for 45 minutes. The iodine color was no longer visible. A second portion of iodine (390 mg, 1.54 mmol) was added and the solution again exposed to light for 1.5 hours. The reaction mixture was then poured into a separatory funnel containing 50 mL of methylene chloride and washed with a mixture of approximately 21 mL of brine and 50 mL of 5% aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution containing 100 mg of sodium thiosulfate. The aqueous layers were extracted with 5 X 25 mL of methylene chloride. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue (1.82 g) was chromatographed on 150 g of silica gel eluted with chloroform/methanol/ammonia (100:3:0.3) to give 865 mg (44% yield) of the title

compound; FAB MS M/Z: 701 (M+H)⁺; IR (0.15% in CCl₄) 3560, 3438, 3353 and 1660 cm⁻¹.

In another run, the solvent used for workup was ethyl acetate instead of methylene chloride, and the product was crystallized from acetonitrile, instead of being purified by chromatography. mp 170-175°C. [α]_D = -29.0° (c=1.00, MeOH, 28°C). IR (CCl₄) 963, 1665, 1700 cm⁻¹. Anal Calc. for C₃₆H₆₄N₂O₁₁: C, 61.69; H, 9.20; N, 4.00; Found: C, 61.39; H, 9.02; N, 3.95.

Example 5

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl-α-L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(ethylmethylamino)-β-D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl-α-L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(methylamino)-β-D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one (53 mg, 0.076 mmol), the product of Example 4, was dissolved in 3 mL of methanol. To this solution was added 25 mg of 10% palladium on carbon and 50 μL (0.82 mmol) of acetaldehyde. The reaction mixture was shaken at ambient temperature under 4 atmospheres of hydrogen for 18 hours. The catalyst was removed by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was washed with 50 mL of 5% aqueous sodium bicarbonate and the aqueous mixture was extracted with 3 X 7 mL of methylene chloride. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue (43.3 mg) was combined with additional material from an identical reaction (total=200 mg) and chromatographed on a 1 X 40 cm silica gel column eluted with toluene/methanol (20:1) to give 98.6 mg of solid. The solid was dissolved in 4 mL of acetonitrile and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to give 62.8 mg of the title compound; FAB MS M/Z: 729 (M+H)⁺; IR (0.15% in CCl₄) 3560, 3440, 3355 and 1660 cm⁻¹.

Example 6

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(methyl(2-propenyl)amino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(methylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one (60.9 mg, 0.087 mmol), the product of Example 4, was dissolved in 1.5 mL of acetonitrile. To this solution was added 25 μ L (0.289 mmol) of cold allyl bromide and the reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for approximately 8 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with 50 mL of 5% aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and was extracted with 3 X 15 mL of methylene chloride. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to a glassy solid. The glass (54.8 mg) was purified by chromatography on silica gel eluted with toluene/methanol (20:1) to give 19.6 mg (31% yield) of the title compound; FAB MS M/Z: 741 (M+H)⁺.

Example 7

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethyl(2-propenyl)ammonium)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabi-cyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one bromide

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one (200 mg, 0.28 mmol), the product of Example 1, was dissolved in 3 mL of acetonitrile. To this solution was added 80 μ L (0.924 mmol) of allyl bromide and the reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was triturated with ethyl acetate. The solid phase was dried *in vacuo* to

give 160 mg (68% yield) of the title compound; FAB MS M/Z: 755 (M⁺-Br); IR (KBr) 1703, 1650 cm⁻¹.

Example 8

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one 13-O,14-O-carbonate

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one (177 mg, 0.248 mmol), the product of Example 1, was dissolved in 2 mL of toluene/THF (1:1). To this solution was added 0.37 g (2.68 mmol) of potassium carbonate, followed by 0.78 g (8.86 mmol) of ethylene carbonate (commercially available from Aldrich Chemical Company). The reaction mixture was heated at reflux temperature for 3 hours, cooled to ambient temperature, diluted with 50 mL of 5% aqueous sodium bicarbonate and extracted with 3 X 25 mL of toluene. The organic phase was washed with 50 mL of brine and concentrated *in vacuo* to an oil which solidified upon standing at ambient temperature. The residue was chromatographed on silica gel eluted with chloroform/acetonitrile/methanol/ammonia (10:2.5:0.25:0.03) to give 66.7 mg (19% yield) of the title compound; DCI NH₃ MS M/Z: 741 (M⁺H)⁺; IR (0.15% in CCl₄) 3560, 3440, 3358, 1805 and 1678 cm⁻¹.

Example 9

[1R-(1R*,2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*,14S*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadecan-7-one

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-

aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one (210.7 mg, 0.295 mmol), the product of example 1, was dissolved in 20 mL of glacial acetic acid. To the resultant solution was added 40 μ L (2.157 equivalents) of difluoroacetic acid (DFA) and 210 mg of platinum oxide. The reaction mixture was shaken at ambient temperature under 4 atmospheres of hydrogen for 4 hours. Ammonium acetate (160 mg) was added and the resultant mixture was shaken for 1.0 minutes. The catalyst was removed by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was diluted with 50 mL of chloroform. A mixture of 50 mL of brine and 10 mL of concentrated ammonium hydroxide was added. The chloroform layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with 30 mL of chloroform. The combined chloroform layers were washed with a mixture 40 mL of brine and 5 mL of concentrated ammonium hydroxide. The chloroform solution was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was evaporated from acetonitrile to remove all of the chloroform and dried under vacuum to give 230.4 mg of a white glass. The title compound was separated from the other components of the crude product by preparative HPLC on a reverse phase YMC D-ODS-7 column (20 X 250 mm) eluted at 10 mL/min with 40% methanol in water containing 10 g/L of triethylamine hydrochloride, 0.1 mL/L of glacial acetic acid and 30 mL/L of ethylene glycol. The crude product (the white glass) was dissolved in 2.0 mL of methanol and the solution was filtered through a 0.4 μ nylon filter. The methanol solution was injected onto the HPLC column in 6 portions totalling 1.755 mL. The peak collected at 14.7 min was combined from each run and concentrated to less than one half of the collected volume using a rotary evaporator and water bath heated to 45°C. The concentrate was diluted with an equal volume of brine and then made basic (pH 10) with 20 mL of 10% aqueous sodium carbonate solution. The product was extracted with 4 X 25 mL of chloroform. The combined extracts were washed with 30 mL of water, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure. After vacuum drying, the residue was dissolved in 2 mL of acetonitrile and treated with 50 mg of sodium bicarbonate. After the mixture was stirred for 15 min, it was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness under a stream of nitrogen. The title compound (30.3 mg) was obtained after vacuum drying; FAB MS M/Z: 717 ($M+H$)⁺; IR (0.15% in CCl₄) 3560, 3470, 3440, 3345 and 1660 cm⁻¹.

Example 10

Reaction of [2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one with Aqueous Acetic Acid

To [2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(di-methylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one (515 mg, 0.72 mmol), the product of example 1, suspended in 20 mL of water, was added 20 mL of glacial acetic acid. The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for approximately 4 hours and then poured into 300 mL of water. The solution was made basic (pH 8-9) by adding 5% sodium bicarbonate solution and ammonium hydroxide and gently swirling. The aqueous solution was poured into a separatory funnel containing methylene chloride and the methylene chloride layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with 3 X 100 mL of methylene chloride. The combined methylene chloride extracts were concentrated under reduced pressure to give 300 mg of the acid degradation products. One of those products was identified as the corresponding anhydro compound, [1R-(1R*,2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*,14R*)]-9-[(2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3-hydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethyl-amino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15,16-dioxatricyclo[10.2.1.11.4] pentadecan-7-one. A crude sample of the anhydro compound (540 mg) was chromatographed on silica gel (approximately 100 g) equilibrated with chloroform/acetonitrile/methanol/ammonia (10:3:0.4:0.03) and eluted with chloroform/acetonitrile/methanol/ammonia (10:3:0.6:0.006) to give 100 mg of the anhydro compound. FAB MS M/Z: 715 (M+H)⁺; IR (0.15% in CCl₄) 3460, 3435, 3330 and 1645 cm⁻¹; ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d6) C9 at 114.3 ppm. $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -11.8^\circ$ (c 1.00; MeOH). A sample was crystallized from acetonitrile, m.p. 178-182°C.

Example 11

Reaction of [2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one with Aqueous Hydrochloric Acid

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one (874 mg, 1.22 mmol), the product of example 1, was dissolved in acetonitrile and the solution was concentrated down to a foam under reduced pressure. Water (50 mL) was added to the foam while the sides of the flask were scraped. A solution of 2 mL of 1 N aqueous hydrochloric acid in 100 mL of water was prepared and 39.33 mL of this solution was added portionwise to the aqueous erythromycin A lactam enol ether. After the addition was complete the pH of the resultant solution was 3. As sample dissolved it was necessary to adjust the pH by the addition of 1 N aqueous hydrochloric acid in order to maintain the pH at approximately 2.5. After stirring for 90 minutes the reaction mixture was quenched by pouring the acidic solution into a separatory funnel with 100 mL of 5% aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and 3 mL of concentrated ammonium hydroxide. The aqueous layer was extracted with 3 X 50 mL of methylene chloride. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Silica gel (approximately 100 g) was slurried with acetonitrile/ammonia (10:0.5) and poured into a column. The column was equilibrated with 2 L of chloroform/acetonitrile/methanol/ ammonia (10:3:0.5:0.05). The residue was loaded on the column and the column was eluted with chloroform/acetonitrile/methanol/ammonia (10:0.3:0.5:0.05) to give 160 mg of [3R-(3R*,4S*,5S*,6R*,7R*,9S*,11R*,12R*,13R*,14R*)]-4-[(2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-14-ethyl-7,12,13-trihydroxy-3,5,7,9,11,13-hexamethyl-6-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]aza-cyclotetradecane-2,10-dione (erythromycin A lactam"). FAB MS M/Z: 733 (M+H)⁺; IR (0.15% in CCl₄) 3560, 3430, 1675 and 1655 cm⁻¹; ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d6) C9 at

217.2 and 107.6 (mixture of ketone and 9,12-hemiacetal). $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -52.9^\circ$ (c 1.00; MeOH).

Example 12

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,6,8,10,12,14-heptamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one

A solution of 15% methylamine in methanol was prepared by adding 15 mL of liquid methylamine in 85 mL of methanol cooled to 0°C in an ice bath. [2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*,2S*),6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]]-7-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(1,2-epoxy-1-methylbutyl)-2,6,8, 10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylohexo-pyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one (441.6 mg, 0.6327 mmol), from Step 4 of Example 1, was dissolved in 10 mL of the methylamine solution in a 20 mL heavy-walled reaction tube. The reaction tube was sealed with a teflon screw cap and "O" ring and then the tube was heated at 100°C in an oil bath for 5 days. The reaction mixture was sampled and analyzed using the HPLC system described in Step 3 of Example 1 A. According to HPLC analysis, the epoxide starting material was consumed. The crude reaction material was diluted with 100 mL of 8% aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and extracted with 3 X 25 mL of chloroform. The chloroform extract was washed with 50 mL of a 1:1 solution of 8% aqueous sodium bicarbonate and brine. The chloroform solution was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in 30 mL of acetonitrile and the solvent removed *in vacuo* to give a dark yellow residue. The residue (430 mg) was chromatographed on 50 g of silica gel which had been equilibrated with chloroform/acetonitrile/ methanol/ammonium hydroxide (87.8:10:2:0.2 v/v/v/v), eluting at 2.1 mL/min with the same solvent used for equilibration followed, after collecting sixty five 15 mL fractions, by chloroform/acetonitrile/methanol/ammonium hydroxide (83.6:10:6:0.4 v/v/v/v) to give 275.2 mg (60% yield) of the title compound; DCI/NH₃ MS M/Z: 729 (M+H)⁺; IR (0.15% in CCl₄) 3560, 3510, 3460, 1700 and 1625 cm⁻¹. $[\alpha]_D$ 22°C = -58.7° (c 1.00; MeOH).

Example 13

Alternate preparation of [2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*,2R*)]6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-7-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(1,2-dihydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one

Erythromycin A (30.01 g, 40.89 mmol) was suspended in 200 mL of acetonitrile. To the stirred suspension was added 10.541 g (81.751 mmol) of dichloroacetic acid in 100 mL of acetonitrile over a 20 minute period; the erythromycin dissolved after addition of about half the volume. The reaction was stirred for 2.5 hours at 23°C giving the enol ether. To the solution containing the enol ether intermediate was added over a 30 minute period a solution of 16.951 g (122.65 mmol) of potassium carbonate dissolved in 300 mL of 1:1 (v/v) methanol:water. The mixture was then refluxed for 1.5 hours, cooled to room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo* to leave a white residue. The residue was dissolved in a mixture of 200 mL of chloroform, 200 mL of 8% sodium bicarbonate solution and 100 mL of saturated brine. The organic layer was then separated, the aqueous layer extracted with chloroform and the organic layers combined. This solution was washed with a mixture of sodium bicarbonate solution and saturated brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in 100 mL of acetonitrile and evaporated in *vacuo* to give 28.67 g of crude product as a foam. The material was crystallized from acetonitrile to afford 18.717 g of the title product. A second extraction was performed, and the total yield for the reaction found to be 69%.

Example 14

[2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*,2S*)]6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-7-[(2,4,6-Trideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(1,2-epoxy-1-methylbutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one

Step 1. [2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*,2S*),6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-7-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(1,2-epoxy-1-methylbutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one

A 3.001 g (4.300 mmol) sample of [2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*,2S*),6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-7-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(1,2-epoxy-1-methylbutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one (the product of Example 1A, step 2 above) was dissolved in 40 mL of methylene chloride, and 1.2 mL of triethyl amine and 0.81 mL of acetic anhydride were added. The reaction was allowed to proceed for 24 hours, whereupon the solvent was removed under vacuum and the residue dissolved in 100 mL of ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate solution was washed with 8% NaHCO₃, 5% NaH₂PO₄, H₂O and 8% NaHCO₃ solutions, then dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and taken to dryness. Exhaustive drying yielded 3.175 g of the title product. This material was taken to the next step without further purification.

Step 2. [2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*,2S*),6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]-7-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl-4-O-imidazolylthiocarbonyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(1,2-epoxy-1-methylbutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one

A 3.109 g sample of the product of Step 1 above, 2.064 g (16.894 mmol) of DMAP and 2.260 g (12.681 mmol) of 1,1'-thiocarbonyldiimidazole (Aldrich) were dissolved in 40 mL of methylene chloride, and the reaction allowed to proceed at 25°C for 18 hours. To the reaction mixture was then added 1.15 mL of concentrated NH₄OH, and the reaction stirred at room temperature for 45 minutes. Next was added 100 mL of 0.5 M acetate buffer, followed by 2 mL of acetic acid to adjust the pH to 6.0, and the mixture stirred for 2 hours.. Additional solvent was added, and the organic phase separated. After washing first with acetate buffer (pH 4.7), and then with 8% NaHCO₃, the solution was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and taken to dryness to yield 3.357 g of the title compound.

Step 3. [2R-(2R^{*}.3R^{*}.4R^{*}.5R^{*}.8R^{*}.9S^{*}.10S^{*}.11R^{*}.12R^{*})]-7-[(2.4.6-Trideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(1,2-epoxy-1-methylbutyl)-2.6.8.10.12-pentamethyl-9-[[2-O-acetyl-3.4.6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4.13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one

A mixture of 3.319 g (3.905 mmol) of the product of step 2 above and 0.128 g (0.779 mmol) of AIBN (2,2'-azobis(2-methylpropionitrile) was dissolved in 60 mL of dry toluene. To this was added 2.2 mL (6.98 mmol) of tri-*n*-butyl tin hydride, and the mixture degassed and held under N₂ before heating in an oil bath at 100°C for 1 hour. The mixture was concentrated to a syrup, then dissolved in 100 mL of CHCl₃. This solution was washed with acetate buffer (pH 4.7), then with 8% aqueous NaHCO₃, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and taken to dryness to yield 5.653 g of a residue. The residue was dissolved in 200 mL of acetonitrile and washed 3 times with 50 mL portions of hexane. The acetonitrile layer was concentrated to dryness to afford 2.69 g of the title product.

Example 15

[2R-(2R^{*}.3R^{*}.4R^{*}.5R^{*}.8R^{*}.9S^{*}.10S^{*}.11R^{*}.12R^{*})]-9-[(2.4.6-Trideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3.4-dihydroxy-2.4.8.10.12.14-hexamethyl-11-[[3.4.6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one

A 508 mg sample of the product of Example 14 was placed in a 20 mL pressure tube. The sample was dissolved in 10 mL of 15% NH₃ in methanol, flushed with N₂, sealed and heated at 100°C in an oil bath for 4 days. The contents of the tube were taken to dryness, and the crude product purified by preparative chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 0.2:2:10:100 NH₄OH:methanol:acetonitrile:CHCl₃. The solvent was removed from the fractions containing the product to afford 228 mg of the title compound as a glass. MS M/Z 699 (M+H). IR (CCl₄): 3520b, 3480b, 3440sh, 3355sh, 1700w, 1662s. [α]_D = -33.6° (c=0.50, MeOH, 24°C). Anal Calc. for C₃₇H₆₆N₂O₁₀: C, 63.58; H, 9.52; N, 4.01; Found: C, 63.15; H, 9.48; N, 3.98.

Example 16

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,4,6-Trideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,6,8,10,12,14-heptamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one

A 607.2 mg sample of the product of Example 14 was placed in a 20 mL pressure tube, and 10 mL of 15% methylamine in methanol was added. The tube was flushed with N₂, sealed and heated at 100°C in an oil bath for 4 days. The tube was opened, and the solvent removed to yield 634 mg of crude product. This material was purified by chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 0.2:2:10:100 NH₄OH:methanol:acetonitrile:CHCl₃. The solvent was removed from the fractions containing the product to afford 302.4 mg of the title compound as a glass. [α]_D = -55.0° (c=1.00, MeOH, 29°C). IR (CCl₄): 3510b, 3460b, 1700w, 1622s cm⁻¹. Anal Calc. for C₃₈H₆₈N₂O₁₀: C, 64.02; H, 9.61; N, 3.93; Found: C, 64.02; H, 9.67; N, 3.92.

Example 17

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(n-butylmethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one

To a heavy-walled flask (Parr Instrument Co.) were added 311 mg of the product of Example 4, 30 mL of methanol, 120 mg of 10% Pd/C and 0.30 mL of butyraldehyde. The flask was charged with 4 atm of hydrogen and shaken for 16 hours. The catalyst was removed by filtration, and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The residue was dissolved in acetonitrile and taken to dryness twice to give 340 mg of crude product. The crude product was purified by reverse phase HPLC, eluting with 40:60 acetonitrile:water containing 10 g/L of ammonium acetate. The eluent fractions were concentrated to half their volume and were made alkaline by the addition of 1 N NaOH in small portions. The product was extracted into chloroform which was washed with 8% aqueous NaHCO₃, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in acetonitrile

which was then removed under vacuum to yield 170.6 mg of the title product as a glass. MS M/Z 757 (M+H). $[\alpha]D = -32.9^\circ$ (c=1.00, methanol, 28°C). IR (CCl₄): 3560, 3520, 3440, 1702, 1660 cm⁻¹. Anal Calc. for C₄₀H₇₂N₂O₁₁: C, 63.46; H, 9.59; N, 3.70; Found: C, 62.95; H, 9.48; N, 3.63.

Example 18

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(n-propylmethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one

By a procedure similar to that described in Example 17, 382 mg of the product of Example 4 was reacted with propionaldehyde instead of butyraldehyde, to afford 196.2 mg of the title compound as a white glass. MS M/Z 743 (M+H). $[\alpha]D = -32.8^\circ$ (c=1.00, methanol, 28°C). Anal Calc. for C₃₉H₇₀N₂O₁₁: C, 63.05; H, 9.50; N, 3.79; Found: C, 63.05; H, 9.50; N, 3.79.

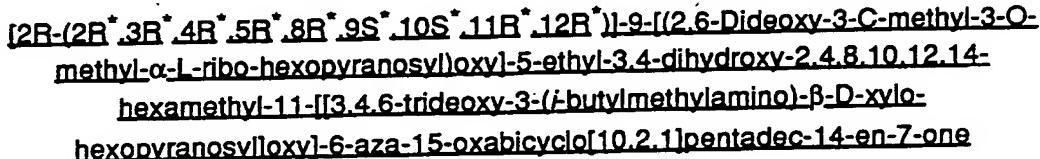
Example 19

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(i-propylmethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one

In a 20 mL pressure tube were placed 200 mg of the product of Example 4, 0.5 mL of diisopropylethylamine, 1.0 mL of 2-iodopropane and 2.0 mL of acetonitrile. The tube was flushed with N₂, sealed and heated at 70°C in an oil bath. For workup, the products of two such runs were combined. The solvents were remove, and the residue was dissolved in a mixture of 30 mL ethyl acetate, 20 mL of 8% aqueous NaHCO₃ and 100 mg of sodium thiosulfate. The organic layer was washed, dried and filtered, to give 354 mg of crude product. The crude product was purified by HPLC by a procedure similar to that described in Example 19 to

afford 196.2 mg of the title compound as a white glass. MS M/Z 781 (M+H). $[\alpha]D = -32.8^\circ$ ($c=1.00$, methanol, $27^\circ C$). Anal Calc. for $C_{39}H_{70}N_2O_{11}$: C, 63.05; H, 9.50; N, 3.79; Found: C, 62.54; H, 9.50; N, 3.77.

Example 20



By a procedure similar to that described in Example 19, 400 mg of the product of Example 4 were reacted with 2-iodobutane instead of 2-iodopropane to afford, after purification by HPLC, two samples (the N-(S)-2-butyl and N-(R)-2-butyl isomers).

21a. (S-isomer): 134 mg; MS M/Z 757 (M+H). $[\alpha]D = -30.2^\circ$ ($c=0.5$, methanol, $27^\circ C$). IR 3560, 3440, 3350, 1700, 1658 cm^{-1} .

21b. (R-isomer): 112.5 mg; MS M/Z 757 (M+H). $[\alpha]D = -36.4^\circ$ ($c=0.5$, methanol, $27^\circ C$). IR 3560, 3440, 3350, 1700, 1659 cm^{-1} .

Example 21

In Vitro Assay of Gastric Prokinetic Activity

The compounds of the present invention were tested *in vitro* for their ability to induce contraction of smooth muscle strips isolated from rabbit small intestine using the following procedure.

Rabbits were sacrificed and 15 cm of duodenum was rapidly removed and placed in ice-cold modified Ringers solution (120 mM sodium chloride, 25 mM sodium bicarbonate, 4.7 mM potassium chloride, 1.25 mM calcium chloride, 1.20 mM magnesium sulfate and 5.6 mM glucose). The longitudinal muscle layer was separated from the circular muscle by blunt dissection and cut into strips of 10 X 20 mm. Double-folded strips were vertically suspended between two hooks in 10 mL tissue baths with a mechanical preload of 1 g. The upper hook was connected to an isotonic force transducer, and its displacement was recorded on a Grass polygraph. The tissue baths contained modified Ringers solution at $37^\circ C$ and were

continuously gassed with 95% oxygen/5% carbon dioxide in order to maintain the pH at 7.5.

After a stabilization period of at least 60 minutes, a contractility dose-response series was performed by adding increasing final concentrations of methacholine (10^{-7} M, 10^{-6} M and 10^{-5} M) in volumes of 100 μ L. The bath solutions were replaced at least three times between doses.

After the methacholine dose-response series was completed, a test compound dose response curve was initiated by the same procedure used for the methacholine dose-response series, with at least five concentrations of test compound within the range of 10^{-10} M to 10^{-4} M. The tissues were washed repeatedly between doses, and the studies were completed by recording the contractile response to 10^{-5} M methacholine to ascertain integrity of the muscle preparation. Contractile responses were expressed as percent of maximal contraction. The concentration of test compound which produces half of the maximal contraction (ED₅₀ value) and the negative logarithm of the ED₅₀ value (pED₅₀) were estimated from the dose-response curves. The pED₅₀ values are shown in Table 1 in comparison to erythromycin A which is a known gastrointestinal prokinetic agent. From these data it is evident that the compounds of the present invention are potent prokinetic agents.

Table 1

In Vitro Rabbit Duodenal Smooth Muscle Contraction Assay

<u>Example Number</u>	<u>pED50 (-log M)</u>	<u>Relative Potency</u>
1	7.10	18.0
3	7.50	45.0
4	6.50	5.0
5	7.10	18.0
7	6.60	5.6
8	6.30	3.0
9	6.25	2.5
10	6.10	1.8
12	7.22	23.4
15	8.27	263
16	8.50	447

17	5.67	0.66
18	6.00	1.41
19	7.63	60.3
20 (S)	8.40	355
20 (R)	9.27	2630
erythromycin A	5.85	1.0

Example 22Gastrointestinal Prokinetic Activity: *In Vivo* Assay in Anesthetized Dogs

The compounds of the present invention were tested *in vivo* for their ability to induce gastrointestinal motility using the following procedure: Adult female beagle dogs, food deprived for 16 - 20 hours and weighing between 7.0 and 12.0 kg, were anesthetized with 30 mg/kg of sodium pentobarbital given intravenously.

Anesthesia was maintained during the experimental procedure by continuous intravenous infusion of 5 mg/kg Nembutal in 0.9% saline. After tracheal intubation, the animals were mechanically respiration with a Harvard positive pressure respiratory pump. Rectal temperature was maintained at 37°C by a heated animal table. A polyethylene catheter was inserted into the right femoral artery to record blood pressure and heart rate using a Statham P23 pressure transducer. Polyethylene catheters were also introduced into the right femoral vein for infusion of anesthetic and the left femoral vein for drug administration and blood samples. The abdomen was opened by a midline incision immediately below the xiphoid process extending to 2 cm below the umbilicus.

Five strain-gauge transducers were used to monitor contractile activity of the circular muscle layer of the stomach or intestine. Each was calibrated to give a 60% full scale deflection when supporting a 100 g weight between two planar surfaces. However, due to variability in transducer response, output when applied to the circular muscle layer was observed to vary despite the first stage of calibration. Therefore, final sensitivity adjustments were subsequently made with transducers sewn in place to yield comparable deflections of paired transducers. Two transducers were sutured to the serosal surface of the antrum of the stomach. The first was approximately 5 cm proximal to the pylorus and the second 1 cm proximal to the first. Two transducers were also sutured to the duodenum; they were approximately 12 cm distal to the pylorus and about 1 cm apart. Only one

transducer was sutured to the jejunum, approximately 10 cm from the ligament of Treitz, and was not pair calibrated. Two transducers were used in both the stomach and duodenum to minimize variability. After application of the transducers, the abdominal wound was closed and gastrointestinal motility patterns were allowed to stabilize for from 45 to 90 minutes before drug administration.

Motility and blood pressure were recorded by a Grass Model 7 oscillograph. The records were manually analyzed by a scoring system which included both magnitude and duration of muscular contractions. The manual scoring system consisted of pulse-height measurement by counting recorded contractile waves in relation to five selected amplitudes (7, 17, 34, 68, 136, >136 g). A transparent guide was used to facilitate scoring. A minimal pulse-height score was assigned for every contraction between each of these levels (a score of 0.5 for all contractions between 7 and 17 g, a score of 1.0 for contractions between 17 and 34 g, a score of 2.0 for contractions between 34 and 68 g, a score of 4.0 for contractions between 68 and 136 g and a score of 8.0 for contractions over 136 g). Scores were computed for the 60 minute period following drug administration. Mean scores were computed for the two transducers in both stomach and duodenum. Drugs were administered for either 2 or 3 periods, each period consisting of 90 minutes. In period 1, the test compound was typically administered and motility responses recorded for 60 minutes. In period 2, erythromycin A lactobionate was then administered to establish an internal control for each animal studied. All compounds for one experiment were given at the same dose, usually 4.0 mg/kg.

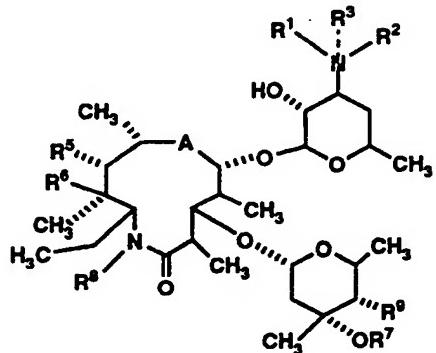
Several experiments were done with erythromycin A lactobionate alone. Erythromycin was administered in both periods and the data analyzed in the standard manner. Due to dose-dependent tachyphylaxis, a motility response induced by erythromycin in period 1 resulted in reduced erythromycin response in period 2. Test compounds should ideally be investigated by both prior and subsequent administration with respect to erythromycin dosing to minimize tachyphylactic bias. For initial screening, however, the standard protocol was test compound (period 1) followed by erythromycin (period 2).

The final expression of results was a ratio between the motility scoring for the test compound (period 1) and erythromycin A lactobionate (period 2). For stomach, duodenum and jejunum, the motility score in response to the test compound was divided by the motility score for erythromycin. From these three ratios, an arithmetic mean ratio for "overall motility index" was calculated in which contributions from the

three tissue areas measured were weighted equally. The compound of Example 1, when tested *in vivo* as described above, exhibited a motility index of 19.9 compared to erythromycin A, which was assigned a motility index of 1, demonstrating that the compounds of the invention exhibit potent gastrointestinal prokinetic activity *in vivo*.

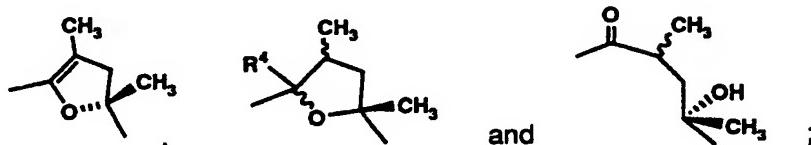
We claim:

1. A compound having the formula



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the dotted line is an optional bond;

A is selected from the group consisting of



R¹ and R² are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, loweralkyl, halo-substituted loweralkyl, cyano-substituted loweralkyl, hydroxy-substituted loweralkyl, loweralkenyl, loweralkynyl, lower cycloalkyl, lower cycloalkylmethyl and benzyl;

R³ is absent or is selected from the group consisting of loweralkyl, loweralkenyl, loweralkynyl and benzyl and accompanied by a pharmaceutically acceptable counterion so as to form a quaternary ammonium salt;

R⁴ is hydrogen or, taken together with R⁶, forms an ether bridge;

R⁵ is selected from the group consisting of -OH and -OR⁹, wherein R⁹ is selected from loweralkyl, loweralkanoyl and -S(O)₂CH₃, or, taken together with R⁶ and the carbons to which they are attached, forms a cyclic carbonate;

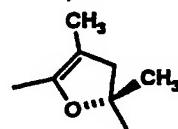
R⁶ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, -OH and -OR¹⁰ wherein R¹⁰ is selected from loweralkyl, loweralkanoyl and -S(O)₂CH₃; or, taken together

with R⁴, forms an ether bridge; or, taken together with R⁵ and the carbons to which they are attached, forms a cyclic carbonate;

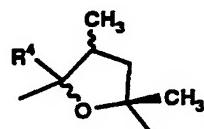
R⁷ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and methyl;

R⁸ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and loweralkyl; and

R⁹ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy.



2. A compound according to Claim 1 wherein A is



3. A compound according to Claim 1 wherein A is

4. A compound according to Claim 3 wherein R⁵ and R⁶, together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, form a cyclic carbonate.

5. A compound according to Claim 3 wherein R⁴ and R⁶ taken together form an ether linkage.

6. A compound according to Claim 1 wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one ("erythromycin A lactam enol ether");

[2R-(2R*,3S*,4S*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3-hydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one ("erythromycin B lactam enol ether");

[2B-(2B*,3B*,4B*,5B*,8B*,9S*,10S*,11B*,12B*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(methylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one;

[2B-(2B*,3B*,4B*,5B*,8B*,9S*,10S*,11B*,12B*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(ethylmethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one;

[2B-(2B*,3B*,4B*,5B*,8B*,9S*,10S*,11B*,12B*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(methyl(2-propenyl)amino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one;

[2B-(2B*,3B*,4B*,5B*,8B*,9S*,10S*,11B*,12B*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethyl(2-propenyl)ammonium)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabi-cyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one bromide;

[2B-(2B*,3B*,4B*,5B*,8B*,9S*,10S*,11B*,12B*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one 13-O,14-O-carbonate;

[1B-(1B*2B*,3B*,4B*,5B*,8B*,9S*,10S*,11B*,12B*,14S*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadecan-7-one;

[1B-(1B*,2B*,3B*,4B*,5B*,8B*,9S*,10S*,11B*,12B*,14B*)]-9-[(2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3-hydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15,16-dioxatricyclo[10.2.1.1^{1,4}] pentadecan-7-one;

[3R-(3R*,4S*,5S*,6R*,7R*,9R*,11R*,12R*,13R*,14R*)]-4-[(2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-14-ethyl-7,12,13-trihydroxy-3,5,7,9,11,13-hexamethyl-6-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]azacyclotetradecane-2,10-dione ("erythromycin A lactam");

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one ("erythromycin C lactam enol ether");

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(ethylmethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one;

[2R-(2R*,3S*,4S*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3-hydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one ("erythromycin D lactam enol ether");

[2R-(2R*,3S*,4S*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3-hydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(ethylmethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one;

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,6,8,10,12,14-heptamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one;

[2R-[2R*,3R*(1R*,2S*),6R*,7S*,8S*,9R*,10R*]]-7-[(2,4,6-Trideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-3-(1,2-epoxy-1-methylbutyl)-2,6,8,10,12-pentamethyl-9-[[2-O-acetyl-3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-4,13-dioxabicyclo[8.2.1]tridec-12-en-5-one;

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,4,6-Trideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one;

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,4,6-Trideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,6,8,10,12,14-heptamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one;

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(n-butylmethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one;

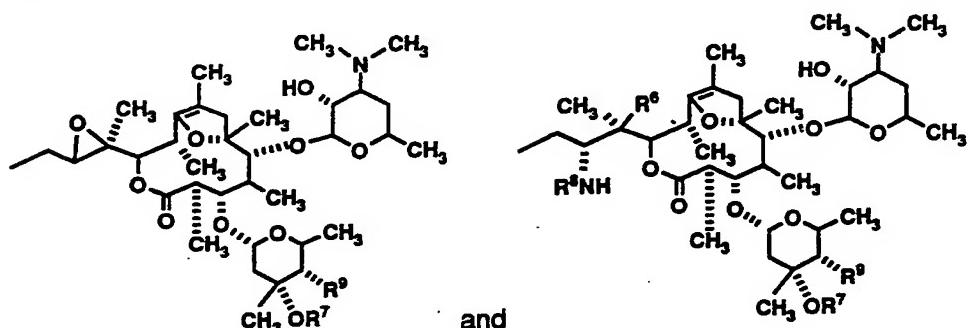
[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(n-propylmethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one;

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(i-propylmethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one; and

[2R-(2R*,3R*,4R*,5R*,8R*,9S*,10S*,11R*,12R*)]-9-[(2,6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-5-ethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-2,4,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(i-butylmethylamino)- β -D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-6-aza-15-oxabicyclo[10.2.1]pentadec-14-en-7-one;

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

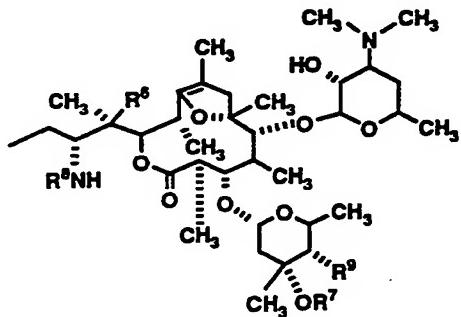
7. An intermediate useful in the preparation of a compound according to Claim 1 having a formula selected from the group consisting of



wherein R₆ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and -OH;
 R₇ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and methyl;
 R₈ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and loweralkyl; and
 R₉ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxy.

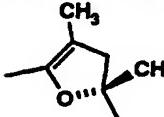
8. A process for preparing a compound according to Claim 1 wherein A

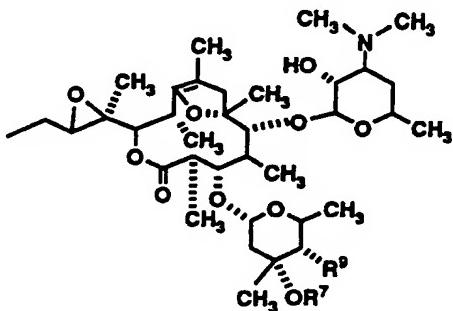
is a group of the formula , comprising the step of treating an amine alcohol having the formula



with a suitable base under conditions sufficient to induce cyclization to a lactam.

9. A process for preparing a compound according to Claim 1 wherein A

is a group of the formula  and R⁶ is -OH, comprising the step of treating an epoxide having the formula



with an amine under conditions sufficient to induce epoxide opening and spontaneous cyclization to a lactam.

10. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to Claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

11. A method for enhancing gastrointestinal motility in humans and other mammals in need of such treatment comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to Claim 1.

12. A method of facilitating the placement of diagnostic and therapeutic instrumentation into the proximal small intestine of a human or other mammal comprising administering to such human or mammal a compound according to Claim 1 in an amount effective for enhancing gastrointestinal motility.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US92/02590

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ³		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
IPC (5) : A61K 31/70; C07H 17/08 US CL : 514/28, 29; 536/7.1, 7.2, 7.4		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁴		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
U.S.	514/28, 29; 536/7.1, 7.2, 7.4	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the extent that such Documents are included in the Fields Searched ⁵		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ¹⁴		
Category ⁶	Citation of Document, ¹⁵ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹⁷	Relevant to Claim No. ¹⁸
A	US, A, 4,512,982 (Hauske et al) 23 April 1985, see column 2, lines 1-35.	1-6 and 10-12.
A	US, A, 4,920,102 (Gidda et al) 24 April 1990, see column 1, lines 1-55.	7 and 11-12.
A	US, A, 4,958,010 (Kadow et al) 18 September 1990, see column 7, lines 29-68.	8-9.
A, E	US, A, 5,106,961 (Kirst et al) 21 April 1992, see column 2 lines 1-50.	7.
<p>* Special categories of cited documents:¹⁶</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"Z" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search ²	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report ²	
29 JUNE 1992	07 JUL 1992	
International Searching Authority ¹	Signature of Authorized Officer ²⁰	
ISA/US	ELLI PESELEV 	

特許協力条約

PCT

国際予備審査報告

(法第12条、法施行規則第56条)
〔PCT36条及びPCT規則70〕

出願人又は代理人 の書類記号	今後の手続きについては、国際予備審査報告の送付通知（様式PCT/IPEA/416）を参照すること。	
国際出願番号 PCT/JPOO/05503	国際出願日 (日.月.年) 17.08.00	優先日 (日.月.年)
国際特許分類（IPC） Int.Cl' C07H17/08 // A61K31/7048, A61P11/00, 29/00		
出願人（氏名又は名称） 社団法人北里研究所		

1.. 国際予備審査機関が作成したこの国際予備審査報告を法施行規則第57条（PCT36条）の規定に従い送付する。

2.. この国際予備審査報告は、この表紙を含めて全部で 4 ページからなる。

この国際予備審査報告には、附属書類、つまり補正されて、この報告の基礎とされた及び／又はこの国際予備審査機関に対して訂正を含む明細書、請求の範囲及び／又は図面も添付されている。
(PCT規則70.16及びPCT実施細則第607号参照)
この附属書類は、全部で ページである。

3.. この国際予備審査報告は、次の内容を含む。

- I 国際予備審査報告の基礎
- II 優先権
- III 新規性、進歩性又は産業上の利用可能性についての国際予備審査報告の不作成
- IV 発明の単一性の欠如
- V PCT35条(2)に規定する新規性、進歩性又は産業上の利用可能性についての見解、それを裏付けるための文献及び説明
- VI ある種の引用文献
- VII 国際出願の不備
- VIII 国際出願に対する意見

国際予備審査の請求書を受理した日 04.09.00	国際予備審査報告を作成した日 22.05.01
名称及びあて先 日本国特許庁 (IPEA/JP) 郵便番号100-8915 東京都千代田区霞が関三丁目4番3号	特許庁審査官（権限のある職員） 森井 隆信 電話番号 03-3581-1101 内線 3451
	4C 9455

I. 国際予備審査報告の基礎

1. この国際予備審査報告は下記の出願書類に基づいて作成された。(法第6条(PCT14条)の規定に基づく命令に応答するために提出された差し替え用紙は、この報告書において「出願時」とし、本報告書には添付しない。
PCT規則70.16, 70.17)

 出願時の国際出願書類

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 明細書 | 第 _____ | ページ、 | 出願時に提出されたもの
国際予備審査の請求書と共に提出されたもの
付の書簡と共に提出されたもの |
| 明細書 | 第 _____ | ページ、 | |
| 明細書 | 第 _____ | ページ、 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 請求の範囲 | 第 _____ | 項、 | 出願時に提出されたもの
PCT19条の規定に基づき補正されたもの
国際予備審査の請求書と共に提出されたもの
付の書簡と共に提出されたもの |
| 請求の範囲 | 第 _____ | 項、 | |
| 請求の範囲 | 第 _____ | 項、 | |
| 請求の範囲 | 第 _____ | 項、 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 図面 | 第 _____ | ページ/図、 | 出願時に提出されたもの
国際予備審査の請求書と共に提出されたもの
付の書簡と共に提出されたもの |
| 図面 | 第 _____ | ページ/図、 | |
| 図面 | 第 _____ | ページ/図、 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 明細書の配列表の部分 | 第 _____ | ページ、 | 出願時に提出されたもの
国際予備審査の請求書と共に提出されたもの
付の書簡と共に提出されたもの |
| 明細書の配列表の部分 | 第 _____ | ページ、 | |
| 明細書の配列表の部分 | 第 _____ | ページ、 | |

2. 上記の出願書類の言語は、下記に示す場合を除くほか、この国際出願の言語である。

上記の書類は、下記の言語である _____ 語である。

- 国際調査のために提出されたPCT規則23.1(b)にいう翻訳文の言語
- PCT規則48.3(b)にいう国際公開の言語
- 国際予備審査のために提出されたPCT規則55.2または55.3にいう翻訳文の言語

3. この国際出願は、ヌクレオチド又はアミノ酸配列を含んでおり、次の配列表に基づき国際予備審査報告を行った。

- この国際出願に含まれる書面による配列表
- この国際出願と共に提出されたフレキシブルディスクによる配列表
- 出願後に、この国際予備審査(または調査)機関に提出された書面による配列表
- 出願後に、この国際予備審査(または調査)機関に提出されたフレキシブルディスクによる配列表
- 出願後に提出した書面による配列表が出願時における国際出願の開示の範囲を超える事項を含まない旨の陳述書の提出があった
- 書面による配列表に記載した配列とフレキシブルディスクによる配列表に記録した配列が同一である旨の陳述書の提出があった。

4. 補正により、下記の書類が削除された。

- 明細書 第 _____ ページ
- 請求の範囲 第 _____ 項
- 図面 図面の第 _____ ページ/図

5. この国際予備審査報告は、補充欄に示したように、補正が出願時における開示の範囲を越えてされたものと認められるので、その補正がされなかったものとして作成した。(PCT規則70.2(c) この補正を含む差し替え用紙は上記1.における判断の際に考慮しなければならず、本報告に添付する。)

V. 新規性、進歩性又は産業上の利用可能性についての法第12条（PCT35条(2)）に定める見解、それを裏付ける文献及び説明

1. 見解

新規性 (N) 請求の範囲 3, 4, 5-20, 22, 23, 27-34, 36, 40-52 有
 請求の範囲 1, 2, 21, 24-26, 35, 37-39 無

進歩性 (I S) 請求の範囲 1-52 有
 請求の範囲 1-52 無

産業上の利用可能性 (I A) 請求の範囲 1-52 有
 請求の範囲 1-52 無

2. 文献及び説明 (PCT規則70.7)

文献 1 : EP, 838469, A (Solvay Pharmaceuticals G.m.b.H.)
 29. 4月. 1998 (29. 04. 98)

文献 2 : EP, 550895, A1 (Kali-Chemie Pharma GmbH) 14. 7月. 1993 (14. 07. 93)

文献 3 : EP, 382472, A2 (Lilly, Eli, and Co.) 16. 8月. 1990 (16. 08. 90)

文献 4 : EP, 296717, A2 (Lilly, Eli, and Co.) 28. 12月. 1988 (28. 12. 88)

文献 5 : KIBWAGE I. O., et al, 'Identification of novel erythromycin derivatives in mother liquor concentrates of Streptomyces erythraeus.'
 J. Antibiot., 1987, Vol. 40, No. 1, pages 1 to 6

文献 6 : EP, 937734, A1 (Solvay Pharmaceuticals G.m.b.H.)
 25. 8月. 1999 (25. 08. 99)

文献 7 : WO, 92/18134, A1 (Abbott Laboratories) 29. 10月. 1992 (29. 10. 92)

文献 8 : EP, 349100, A2 (Lilly, Eli, and Co.) 3. 1月. 1990 (03. 01. 90)

文献 1 及び 2 には、本願の請求の範囲 1、2、21並びに 24乃至 26 記載の発明であるシュードエリスロマイシン誘導体が記載されている。

(Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 128:308701 及び DN. 119:271625 のレコードにおける Registry Number 151052-42-5, 151052-43-6 及び 151122-18-8 が付与された化合物も参照されたい。)

文献 3 には、本願の請求の範囲 35 並びに 37乃至 39 記載の発明であるシュードエリスロマイシン誘導体が記載されている。

(Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 114:102696 のレコードにおける Registry Number 132201-81-1, 121590-61-2 及び 132137-36-1 が付与された化合物も参照されたい。)

(補充欄に続く)

補充欄（いずれかの欄の大きさが足りない場合に使用すること）

第 V 欄の続き

文献4には、本願の請求の範囲1、24乃至26、35並びに37乃至39記載の発明であるシュードエリスロマイシン誘導体が記載されている。

(Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 111:58271 のレコードにおける Registry Number 105882-69-7, 105882-72-2 及び 121590-61-2 が付与された化合物も参照されたい。)

文献5には、本願の請求の範囲1、2並びに24乃至26記載の発明であるシュードエリスロマイシン誘導体が記載されている。

(Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 106:172535 のレコードにおける Registry Number 107745-55-1 及び 105882-69-7 が付与された化合物も参照されたい。)

文献6には、本願の請求の範囲1並びに24乃至26記載の発明であるシュードエリスロマイシン誘導体が記載されている。

(Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 131:144790 のレコードにおける Registry Number 236099-91-5 及び 151052-42-5 が付与された化合物も参照されたい。)

文献7には、本願の請求の範囲1並びに24乃至26記載の発明であるシュードエリスロマイシン誘導体が記載されている。

(Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 118:101716 のレコードにおける Registry Number 105882-69-7, 145692-88-2, 145692-89-3, 145692-94-0, 145692-95-1, 145692-97-3, 145693-00-1, 145693-01-2, 145693-02-3, 145693-03-4 及び 145774-00-1 が付与された化合物も参照されたい。)

文献8には、本願の請求の範囲1並びに24乃至26記載の発明であるシュードエリスロマイシン誘導体が記載されている。

(Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 113:59777 のレコードにおける Registry Number 105882-69-7, 127931-39-9 及び 127966-89-6 が付与された化合物も参照されたい。)

したがって、本願の請求の範囲1、2、21、24乃至26、35並びに37乃至39記載の発明は、新規性を有しない。

また、これら文献1乃至8における記載に鑑み、同等の効果を期待して末端の置換基を種々変更する程度のことは、当該技術分野における専門家が容易に想到し得るものである。したがって、本願の請求の範囲1乃至52記載の発明は、進歩性を有しない。

本願の請求の範囲1乃至52記載の発明は、産業上の利用可能性を有する。

E P

U S

特許協力条約

P C T

国際調査報告

(法8条、法施行規則第40、41条)
[PCT18条、PCT規則43、44]

出願人又は代理人 の書類記号	今後の手続きについては、国際調査報告の送付通知様式(PCT/ISA/220)及び下記5を参照すること。	
国際出願番号 PCT/JP00/05503	国際出願日 (日.月.年)	優先日 (日.月.年)
出願人(氏名又は名称) 社団法人北里研究所		

国際調査機関が作成したこの国際調査報告を法施行規則第41条(PCT18条)の規定に従い出願人に送付する。
この写しは国際事務局にも送付される。

この国際調査報告は、全部で 4 ページである。

この調査報告に引用された先行技術文献の写しも添付されている。

1. 国際調査報告の基礎

a. 言語は、下記に示す場合を除くほか、この国際出願がされたものに基づき国際調査を行った。
 この国際調査機関に提出された国際出願の翻訳文に基づき国際調査を行った。

b. この国際出願は、ヌクレオチド又はアミノ酸配列を含んでおり、次の配列表に基づき国際調査を行った。
 この国際出願に含まれる書面による配列表

この国際出願と共に提出されたフレキシブルディスクによる配列表

出願後に、この国際調査機関に提出された書面による配列表

出願後に、この国際調査機関に提出されたフレキシブルディスクによる配列表

出願後に提出した書面による配列表が出願時における国際出願の開示の範囲を超える事項を含まない旨の陳述書の提出があった。

書面による配列表に記載した配列とフレキシブルディスクによる配列表に記録した配列が同一である旨の陳述書の提出があった。

2. 請求の範囲の一部の調査ができない(第I欄参照)。

3. 発明の単一性が欠如している(第II欄参照)。

4. 発明の名称は 出願人が出したものを承認する。

次に示すように国際調査機関が作成した。

5. 要約は 出願人が出したものを承認する。

第III欄に示されているように、法施行規則第47条(PCT規則38.2(b))の規定により、国際調査機関が作成した。出願人は、この国際調査報告の発送の日から1カ月以内にこの国際調査機関に意見を提出することができる。

6. 要約書とともに公表される図は、
第 _____ 図とする。 出願人が示したとおりである.

なし

出願人は図を示さなかった。

本図は発明の特徴を一層よく表している。

A. 発明の属する分野の分類(国際特許分類(IPC))

Int.Cl' C07H17/08 // A61K31/7048, A61P11/00, 29/00

B. 調査を行った分野

調査を行った最小限資料(国際特許分類(IPC))

Int.Cl' C07H17/08 // A61K31/7048, A61P11/00, 29/00

最小限資料以外の資料で調査を行った分野に含まれるもの

国際調査で使用した電子データベース(データベースの名称、調査に使用した用語)

CAPLUS(STN), MEDLINE(STN), EMBASE(STN)

C. 関連すると認められる文献

引用文献の カテゴリー*	引用文献名 及び一部の箇所が関連するときは、その関連する箇所の表示	関連する 請求の範囲の番号
X / Y	EP, 838469, A (Solvay Pharmaceuticals G. m. b. H.) 29. 4月. 1998 (29. 04. 98) & DE, 19644195, A & US, 5912235, A & JP, 10-130297, A & Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 128:308701 especially, compounds of RN:151052-42-5, 151052-43-6, 151122-18-8	1, 2, 21, 24-26 / 1-52

 C欄の続きにも文献が列挙されている。 パテントファミリーに関する別紙を参照。

* 引用文献のカテゴリー

「A」特に関連のある文献ではなく、一般的技術水準を示すもの

「E」国際出願日前の出願または特許であるが、国際出願日以後に公表されたもの

「L」優先権主張に疑義を提起する文献又は他の文献の発行日若しくは他の特別な理由を確立するために引用する文献(理由を付す)

「O」口頭による開示、使用、展示等に言及する文献

「P」国際出願日前で、かつ優先権の主張の基礎となる出願

の日の後に公表された文献

「T」国際出願日又は優先日後に公表された文献であって出願と矛盾するものではなく、発明の原理又は理論の理解のために引用するもの

「X」特に関連のある文献であって、当該文献のみで発明の新規性又は進歩性がないと考えられるもの

「Y」特に関連のある文献であって、当該文献と他の1以上の文献との、当業者にとって自明である組合せによって進歩性がないと考えられるもの

「&」同一パテントファミリー文献

国際調査を完了した日

24. 10. 00

国際調査報告の発送日

07.11.00

国際調査機関の名称及びあて先

日本国特許庁 (ISA/JP)

郵便番号 100-8915

東京都千代田区霞が関三丁目4番3号

特許庁審査官(権限のある職員)

森井 隆信

4C 9455



電話番号 03-3581-1101 内線 3451

C(続き) 関連すると認められる文献	引用文献名 及び一部の箇所が関連するときは、その関連する箇所の表示	関連する請求の範囲の番号
引用文献の カテゴリー*		
X / Y	EP, 550895, A1 (Kali-Chemie Pharma GmbH) 14. 7月. 1993(14. 07. 93) & DE, 4200145, A & US, 5418224, A & JP, 7-247299, A & Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 119:271625 especially, compounds of RN:151052-42-5, 151052-43-6, 151122-18-8	1, 2, 21, 24-26 / 1-52
X / Y	EP, 382472, A2 (Lilly, Eli, and Co.) 16. 8月. 1990(16. 08. 90) & US, 5106961, A & JP, 2-240095, A & Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 114:102696 especially, compounds of RN:132201-81-1, 121590-61-2, 132137-36-1	35, 37-39 / 1-52
X / Y	EP, 296717, A2 (Lilly, Eli, and Co.) 28. 12月. 1988(28. 12. 88) & JP, 63-307894, A & Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 111:58271 especially, compounds of RN:105882-69-7, 105882-72-2 121590-61-2	1, 24-26, 35, 37-39 / 1-52
X / Y	KIBWAGE I. O., et al, 'Identification of novel erythromycin derivatives in mother liquor concentrates of Streptomyces erythraeus.' J. Antibiot., 1987, Vol. 40, No. 1, pages 1 to 6 & Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 106:172535 especially, compounds of RN:107745-55-1, 105882-69-7	1, 2, 24-26 / 1-52
X / Y	EP, 937734, A1 (Solvay Pharmaceuticals G. m. b. H.) 25. 8月. 1999(25. 08. 99) & DE, 19805822, A & JP, 11-269193, A & Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 131:144790 especially, compounds of RN:236099-91-5, 151052-42-5	1, 24-26 / 1-52
X / Y	WO, 92/18134, A1 (Abbott Laboratories) 29. 10月. 1992(29. 10. 92) & EP, 579770, A1 & JP, 6-509326, A & US, 5538961, A & US, 5523418, A & US, 5523401, A & US, 5554605, A & Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 118:101716 especially, compounds of RN:105882-69-7, 145692-88-2, 145692-89-3, 145692-94-0, 145692-95-1, 145692-97-3, 145693-00-1, 145693-01-2, 145693-02-3, 145693-03-4, 145774-00-1	1, 24-26 / 1-52
(続葉頁有り)		

C (続き)	関連すると認められる文献	関連する 請求の範囲の番号
引用文献の カテゴリー*	引用文献名 及び一部の箇所が関連するときは、その関連する箇所の表示	
X	EP, 349100, A2 (Lilly, Eli, and Co.) 3.1月. 1990 (03.01.90)	1, 24-26
/	& US, 4920102, A & JP, 1-311096, A	/
Y	& Database CAPLUS on STN, AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS), (Columbus, OH, USA), DN. 113:59777 especially, compounds of RN:105882-69-7, 127931-39-9, 127966-89-6	1-52